

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE SEES PROSPECT OF PROGRESS AT PARIS

Premier Informs Representative  
of The Christian Science  
Monitor He Expects Real  
Conclusions Will Be Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Paris by wireless  
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PARIS, France (Friday)—Speaking to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Lloyd George, in spite of the Doumer incident which resulted upon a demand for 240,000,000 gold marks indemnity from Germany, said: "I believe the conference will be fruitful and that real conclusions will be reached. I am altogether against adjournments, though you have to proceed without impatience."

Certainly the air has been cleared by the full dress debate that took place in the resumed conference of the Supreme Allied Council, which was interrupted by the amazing demands of Paul Doumer, the French Finance Minister, who is not taken seriously even by the French. It is unfortunate that anybody at this juncture should do anything which would widen the gulf between the British and the French, or even appear to do so.

As was to be expected, Mr. Briand refuses to endorse the opinions of this Minister. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked the British Premier whether it would not have been better to have given more time to the new French Government before proceeding with the conference arranged for this week, thus allowing Mr. Briand and Mr. Doumer to coordinate their views. Mr. Lloyd George replied: "I agree, but the French were anxious for no further postpone-

ment. Mr. Lloyd George described the Doumer document as morally justifiable but practically impossible. He does not hide the fact that any insistence on it would make him regret the time wasted in Paris, and he cannot admit that a French minister, in such international debates, can put forward a purely personal view that does not bind the whole Cabinet.

The situation of Mr. Briand was extremely difficult. He does not approve of Mr. Doumer's action nor does he approve of the Millerand policy. He is afraid of committing himself to a round sum, as laid down at Boulogne.

Mr. Briand's position is extremely difficult. He tries to give President Millerand a prey to the chambers.

### Mr. Briand's Position

President Millerand is responsible for the Boulogne accord, which Mr. Lloyd George considers a definite agreement. Mr. Briand, in his explanation at the conference, said he did not understand this when he took office. The Chamber believed that he had a free hand. French opinion wished to be reasonable, but would not accept an a priori argument that the Treaty was inexcusable. Experts agreed that the present was an unfavorable moment to fix the German debt.

If the facts showed that the French expectations could not be realized, France would reconcile herself to the facts, but she could not abate her expectations to the limits of the Boulogne agreement without proofs. Therefore he suggested fixation of annuities for the next few years. If German prosperity increased, France would accordingly benefit. If it did not, then France would not try to exact the impossible.

In the meantime, the Reparations Commission should fix the total of the allied claims, even though the figure was extravagant. If France had to make sacrifices, at least she should have the credit for them and the world should know the difference between the damages caused by the Germans and the reparations actually made. With the 60,000,000,000 or 70,000,000,000 gold marks suggested at Boulogne, how could the devastated area be repaired? No one could determine the future capacity of Germany to pay. Therefore the annuities should now be defined and the main question of the total postponed.

### British Premier's Attitude

Such is Mr. Briand's contention in his own words. Whether he will now gradually come round to the British views remains to be seen. Certainly Mr. Lloyd George has defined his position with great clarity. He delivered a speech, which put the problem on a practical basis. After protesting that England was just as interested as France in obtaining reparations, and that if France had made great sacrifices, England had the greatest financial burden to bear, having spent on the army and navy £10,000,000,000, the British Premier analysed the possible methods of obtaining payment. It would be easy to make Germany pay inside her own country, but "how could you carry wealth over the border?" You could not export forests and railroads. Even if you controlled railroads and charged double fares, money would be received in paper marks valueless when taken abroad.

The only method was to take the difference between imports and exports. If imports were restricted, then the industries would suffer and exports be reduced. The only substantial payment will be goods, and yet all allied countries were reluctant to accept goods which would ruin projects before June 30, 1922.

## WORKERS ACCLAIM CHILE'S PRESIDENT

Inauguration of Chief Executive  
a Brilliant Event—Labor  
Reported as Over Sanguine  
of Relief Under New Regime

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The inauguration of Arturo Alessandri as President of Chile occasioned the greatest display of popular enthusiasm that has been seen in this country in recent years. Thousands of workmen left their tasks for the day before noon, and went without their lunch in order to fight for positions of vantage from which to watch the inaugural procession. President Alessandri is the idol of the laboring classes of Chile. They expect him to improve their social and economic conditions, and the newspapers of Santiago say that the very fact that the new President commands such faith from the working classes will be one of the greatest difficulties that he will have to face during the five years of his administration. The papers of the capital believe no one man can do what is expected of President Alessandri, and that the laborers, disappointed in their expectations, will be his source of greatest difficulty in the latter half of his administration.

In the correspondence, Leonid Krassin's reply is given, in which he states it is impossible to give specific answers to specific questions. "The fundamental fact is that the Soviet Government is conducting, by so-called unconstitutional methods, a struggle against manifestations of counter-revolution, no matter what groups of persons may engage in such activities."

Arthur Henderson's letters to Mr. Krassin were to the effect that, after the printers' meeting in Moscow, which was attended by the British labor delegation, the printers' union in Moscow was dispersed, the executive committee dissolved, a number of its members arrested and imprisoned, and a new committee appointed by government agents, without consent of the printers. It was also alleged that, on account of a speech made at a meeting of the Moscow Soviet, at which the British labor delegation was present, Mr. Abramovitch, member of the Social Democratic Party, had been removed from the Soviet and two other members of the central committee of the Social Democratic Party had been arrested and another exiled.

The British delegation, Mr. Henderson points out, was assured that it was at liberty to make any inquiries it considered desirable while in Russia, and that there would be no prosecution or persecution on account of them. Mr. Krassin alleges that the reconstruction of the printers' union and the arrest of its leaders, and other events, have no connection whatever with the visit of the British delegation, and the recall of Mr. Abramovitch by his constituents was their free act, without intimidation from the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Government, he says, refuses categorically and absolutely to entertain all expressions of reproach and censure addressed to it by British Labor and other foreign Labor and Socialist circles or any attempt to exercise influence on the internal policy of the Soviets.

## BRILLIANT SCENE IN CHAMBER

As provided by the Constitution, the inauguration took place at 2 o'clock. Before that hour, the Chamber was crowded to its capacity. Below were the bright uniforms of the special diplomatic missions sent to attend the inauguration, and behind them the members of the Chilean Senate and Chamber, dressed in conventional black, while the galleries were crowded with brightly-gowned women of Chile's upper society. Several regiments of the army, in full parade dress, opened a way through the jammed streets leading to the Congressional Palace and mounted guard along the route of the procession.

As the retiring President, Juan L. Sanfuentes, drove up to the palace in his coach of state, accompanied by several of his ministers, he was bidden by the throngs along the way, which almost immediately broke into the wildest cheering and demonstration as Mr. Alessandri drove up to the palace.

Mr. Alessandri's progress through the streets was a triumphal march. The crowd burst through the soldiers and hovered about his coach, until it could hardly move, while seforas and señoritas threw bouquets from the balconies of their homes into the streets below.

### Greeted by Congress

The joint session of Congress had formally opened when Mr. Alessandri stepped into the Chamber, and his entrance was the signal for a wild demonstration from the crowded galleries, which arose and cheered him for several minutes. He then stepped up to the rostrum, and took the oath of office, in which he pledged himself to conserve the integrity and independence of the Republic and cause to be kept the Constitution and laws.

During the recital of the oath every one in the Chamber and galleries remained standing in absolute silence. President Alessandri then signed the oath, after which the retiring President removed the presidential sash and handed it to the President of the Senate, who fastened it across the chest of the new President, while the crowd again stood and cheered at the top of its voice.

As soon as President Alessandri had signed the nomination of his Cabinet officers, he and his committee left the Chamber. His appearance in the street

caused another outburst of cheering, and the crowd again forced its way to his carriage, in which the President stood, acknowledging the plaudits of the crowds.

## RUSSIAN REPLY TO CHARGE PUBLISHED

Bolshevik Representative Resents  
British Labor Protest Against  
Alleged Reprisals on Informants  
of the Labor Delegation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Labor Party has published the correspondence between the British Labor Party and Trade Union Congress, and the Russian Soviet Republic regarding the alleged reprisals of the Soviet authorities upon the persons and groups who gave information to the British Labor delegation which visited Russia last year.

In the correspondence, Leonid Krassin's reply is given, in which he states it is impossible to give specific answers to specific questions. "The fundamental fact is that the Soviet Government is conducting, by so-called unconstitutional methods, a struggle against manifestations of counter-revolution, no matter what groups of persons may engage in such activities."

Not only is the whole military establishment mercilessly pruned, but about 50,000 civilians now employed in various capacities, many of them as laborers, will be displaced.

### Strictest Possible Economy

The report of the committee is as follows:

"In its consideration of the estimates of the War Department, the committee has endeavored to follow a policy of the strictest possible economy in providing funds for the military establishment for the next fiscal year, keeping the main idea in mind, however, of not impairing any of the vital parts of our organization.

It was believed that by changing the present wasteful plan of stationing the troops which now compose the army, material economies could be effected both in the number of enlisted men and in the cost of same, and at the same time provide adequate forces for garrisoning our outlying possessions, and providing a sufficient number of men for domestic safety, and which, in cooperation with the National Guard and the organized reserve, would provide an adequate force for the defense of the nation.

This reduction in the enlisted strength of the regular army has been made in view of the fact that the army of occupation in Germany will undoubtedly be withdrawn within the next few months; that unduly large and expensive garrisons are being maintained in Hawaii and in the Canal Zone, which can and should be materially reduced, and furthermore, that the present plan of the War Department to maintain the regular army of the United States in nine divisions, in nine large army camps erected during the war, is an unnecessary waste and expense.

The general body of the Maurists is strongly opposed to any collaboration. No one-party ministry, except Conservatives, is possible in view of the overwhelming Conservative representation in the Cortes, as brought about at the recent election, and the Liberals are therefore helpless.

As a means of extrication from the extraordinary dilemma due to Mr. Dato's election schemes having just failed to give him sufficient independence, the possibility of abandoning party government for the present and appointing a military premier is being freely discussed, and is much favored, public irritation at the lamentable failure of the political maneuvers being strongly manifested.

The name of General Martinez Andino, present civil and former military governor of Barcelona, is being much mentioned in connection with these possibilities, General Andino being a strong man, with great power for repression, which, it is considered, is much needed now that terrorism is again breaking out badly at Barcelona, Valencia and other cities. Mr. Dato will, however, try hard to hang on to office, and the general opinion is that he is forcing a crisis now as a desperate attempt to retrieve his situation.

### Limitation of Funds

The effort has been made to keep the bill clear of legislation, but the committee has found it necessary, in order to carry out its policy of forcing an economic and efficient administration of the War Department, to freely resort to the use of limitations upon various funds, and in some instances, in order to compel the sale of certain unnecessary supplies, it has made legislative provision therefor, which is believed to be in order under the Holman rule, because it manifestly cuts down the amount of the appropriations necessary for maintenance, and will cover large sums of money in the United States Treasury, for military material acquired during the war and which is not necessary for the army in time of peace.

"Adequate provision is made for the support of the National Guard for the next fiscal year. While the committee has greatly reduced those appropriations which support some of the more expensive branches of the National Guard, it believes that if the War Department will follow a policy of permitting the growth of the National Guard with England.

### HOPEFUL SIGNS IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—On Tuesday four members of the Egyptian delegation arrived at Alexandria from Paris. It was evident they had incurred the displeasure of Sa'd Zaghlul Pasha, for the committee hero received a wire from him asking that they should boycott the delegates.

There is now ample evidence that the anti-English feeling in Egypt is growing way to a desire for cooperation with England.

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are making desperate efforts to obscure the plain facts. It is beyond dispute—I do not think it is disputed—that Hereniging failed because the Nationalist leaders insisted on the principle of sovereign independence and secession from the British Empire being put into the constitution of the new party. This was to be the cardinal principle for which active propaganda could be made, and this the South African Party absolutely declined to agree to.

#### Position Perfectly Clear

The policy of secession—the active policy of secession—was and is the first cardinal principle of the Nationalist program. It is not merely a question of republican or independence sentiment which is cherished by many good South Africans. It is a far more serious matter. It is the live policy which is put into the forefront of their program and which is going to be actively pursued until it is realized in the secession of the Union from the British Empire.

When the conference had practically broken up and a last despairing effort was made to arrive at an agreement, the Nationalist leaders deliberately made secession pure and simple the indispensable condition of any further negotiations. The Nationalist Party, such was their ultimatum, is prepared to discuss the question of Hereniging further with the South African Party if it is conceded that the right of self-determination and the popular ideal means the realization of the Union as a state separated from the United Kingdom or the British Empire.

#### Nationalist For Secession

"Separation was their last word, and their indispensable condition. On that rock Hereniging founders. General Hertzog, evidently doubtful of the effect on moderate Nationalists, tried subsequently to make out that secession was not the policy of the party, but a personal question for Nationalists, but Mr. Tielman Roos pulled him up sharply with the menacing telegram from the Transvaal Nationalist Congress: The newspapers here publish that you declared that the Nationalist Party is not a secession party but that secession is an open question. The Transvaal Party adheres to Article 4, which plainly includes the article secession, and General Hertzog had to come to heel, and could only say that their propagandas were not for immediate secession. Of course not. He has also explained that it is the policy of the party to which all four provincial executives of the party have agreed, that secession will depend on the vote of the majority of the voters of the Union.

The position is therefore perfectly clear. The Nationalists are the secession party, and will agitate for secession, and will proceed to put through secession as soon as they have a majority of voters in favor of it. Whatever the consequences may be, however deep the internal schism in South Africa, however grave the dangers threatening from without, the Nationalist Party will act when it has secured a majority for its secession policy. That it is the indubitable fact that emerges which every elector, and especially the Nationalist elector, will have to ponder over carefully when he comes to give his vote. It is not a matter of mere republican sentiment or an innocent theoretical preference for independence.

#### A Light in the Dark

The secession movement has been like a flash of lightning in a dark night. It has made moderate people suddenly realize the dangers ahead which threaten the future peace and unity of South Africa. It has revealed in all its nakedness and shame the crime which is being perpetrated against the young South African nation, whose living, growing limbs have to be torn asunder by this spirit of faction, for secession means not only secession from the British Empire. It means also secession of the Dutch-speaking from the English-speaking South Africans, who made together a solemn covenant at union.

"It means secession of one province of the Union from another, and the breakup of the Union, which is the noblest legacy of our great statesmen, the consecration of all the sacrifices of the past. It means the secession of the natives, whose devotion to the British connection is historical.

"It means the complete isolation of Dutch-speaking Africa, and in that isolation its stranglehold and decay. It means the blasting of all the great hopes which have sustained our people in the past. It means that a civilized South Africa becomes a dream, and that the white people of that continent have decided to commit suicide.

#### Appeal for Racial Peace

Realizing these dangers as I did, and feeling the solemn responsibility imposed on me in this critical hour of our history, I made my appeal for racial peace and national unity, and for the formation of a united party which would champion those great causes."

As regards imperial relations, the Premier went on to say that the South African Party favored the development of the periodic conference system between the various governments of the Commonwealth, with a view to removing the possible causes of friction and misunderstandings, and furthering the interests of the Commonwealth and its component states, and discussing workable ideas of common policies. "We are opposed," he declared, "to closer union either in the shape of an imperial federation with legislative power or an imperial council with executive power in derogation of the status of the dominions, but while leaving the legislative and executive rights of the dominions intact, we have the round-table conference system for discussion and consultation between the governments in regard to the common interests and policies of our Commonwealth. This is our policy, and it is utter nonsense to call this imperialism."

The internal situation is going to be one exceptional difficulty. Grave

problems of social and industrial development clamor for solution. At the same time the economic depression which usually follows great wars has already reached Europe, and will sooner or later arrive to complicate our local situation. The temper of disorder and indiscipline which is paralyzing the reconstruction of the old world is not entirely absent from South Africa, and is growing both among the white and the native population.

"Lastly, our politics always tend to extremes, and there is a grave danger that the extreme elements may during these abnormal times get out of hand and do very serious mischief. The Labor Party, which at present represents only one section and one powerful interest among the electorate, is rapidly drifting to an extreme Socialistic position and preaching a crusade for the nationalization of all land, mines, factories and industries, and behind this advanced socialism is the menacing, growing spectre of international Bolshevikism.

#### Fair Play All-Around

"We are for social justice, for fair play and a square deal to everyone, whether he is the poor worker or the rich employer. The old order of the top dog and the under dog among men, no less than among nations, lies buried in the ruins of the great war. We want the ordinary human feeling and the plain common sense and fair spirit of the people to prevail in the industrial life of the country, as well as in the administration of the country's affairs.

"Of our internal problems the greatest, the most fundamental, the most far-reaching is undoubtedly the native question and its present developments are very ominous. These secession movements of the Nationalists and the Bolshevik tendencies of labor are not leaving the natives untouched. A sane and moderate South African native thus describes the present tendencies of native opinion: 'Bolshevism and its nihilistic doctrines are enlisting many natives up country. Socialism of the worst caliber is claiming our people. The main alarming features are: (a) That Christianity must be opposed and rooted out, for it is a white man's religion which the white man himself does not act upon. (b) Let us unite to compass our freedom, opposing the white man tooth and nail.'

#### The Native Policy

"What is the South African Party policy on this gravest of all questions? Nine years ago our program laid down that the native should not become a party question, that we should secure for the natives their natural and distinct development, as opposed to merely Europeanizing them, and that all grounds for future discord between white and black should be avoided. We have succeeded in the first. We have failed lamentably in the other two objects."

"During the last session of Parliament, however, a new departure in the native policy was made in the passage of the Native Act, which provides for a permanent native commission to advise the government on native policy and the establishment of a system of native councils administering the local affairs of the native areas. We trust that these councils, consisting of natives who manage their own affairs, will powerfully contribute to the distinct and natural development of the natives while the humane and prudent policy of the commission will assist in restoring the native's waning confidence in white administration.

**Support Called For**

"The superior position of the white man has in the past rested on moral grounds rather than on physical force and has been willingly conceded by the black men. The continuances of that position so vital to our future civilization should be assured on the same moral grounds—that is to say, if we are prepared to apply ordinary Christian standards of justice and fair dealing in our relations with the natives, and we assist and guide them in their own natural and distinct development. That should be the spirit and the objective of our native policy."

In conclusion, General Smuts said he appealed to the people to end the present uncertainties and give a definite mandate to the South African Party and its leaders to proceed with the government of the country. "I ask—nay, I demand," he declared, "the support of every patriotic moderate in South Africa, to whatever party he may have belonged. Let us vote for South Africa, for its future peace and unity, and not for party. In the choice between us let us choose South Africa, and all else will be added unto us."

**MR. DANIELS GREETS RUSSIAN CHILDREN**

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday officially welcomed the seven Russian children adopted by Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully into the "navy family," when the Rear Admiral called at the department.

Rear Admiral McCully will keep the children here until formal adoption proceedings have been completed, then take them to his home in Anderson, South Carolina, where they will probably live permanently.

**MAINE REAPPORTMENT**

AUGUSTA, Maine—The joint reapportionment committee of the Legislature which will have the task of consolidating four congressional districts into three, due to the loss of one of Maine's four congressmen through the decision of the House of Representatives not to enlarge its present membership, has organized, and will take up the matter of the reapportionment on the basis of new population figures.

## CHECKING DISORDER IN UPPER SILESIA

**Germany and Poland Reach Agreement on Means of Stopping Lawlessness in Plebiscite Area—Economic Prospects**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Both Germany and Poland clearly recognize that the recent grave disorders in Upper Silesia, amounting in some places to actual terrorism, have got to cease, or the situation in this valuable industrial district will get out of hand. With a view to eliminating the disturbing factors and insuring a peaceful plebiscite, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that an agreement has been signed by both the Poles and the Germans, giving a mutual guarantee to prevent disorders as far as lies in their power.

A Polish official at the legation here stated that great importance is attached to this agreement, as the situation was rapidly getting serious and already there had been considerable damage to property as well as castalia.

According to the terms of the agreement, each country is to allow the other's agents freedom of action in spreading propaganda, and it is hoped that a stop will thereby be put to the strife that had arisen in attempts by opposing agents to suppress each other's propaganda.

The Polish official denies the report that Polish troops are massing on the eastern frontier of Upper Silesia, and says that, owing to the demobilization of the Polish eastern front, many regiments are returning to their garrison towns on the former Russo-German frontier.

#### A Complex Situation

The informant stated that a very interesting situation is likely to arise out of the result of the decision by the Supreme Council regarding the future of Upper Silesia. This decision, whichever way it goes, will be of supreme importance to England, France, the United States, to say nothing of Poland, Germany, and Central Europe. Practically the whole of the export coal from Upper Silesia at present is going to Germany, thereby enabling Germany to fill the French demand for 2,000,000 tons per month, and at the same time retain a certain amount for her own industries.

As a result, France has now more coal than she needs, and besides having 15,000,000 tons in reserve, has practically ceased purchasing from Great Britain. Summing up, the Polish official stated, "We have the remarkable scene of French and British pits shutting down for lack of orders, while Austria is rapidly becoming bankrupt through lack of coal and raw materials for her industries."

#### Interesting Alternatives

In the unlikely event of the Supreme Council deciding the Silesian question in favor of Germany, France will continue to maintain her surplus, which need not be bought from either Great Britain or the United States. On the other hand, if Upper Silesia is ceded to Poland, Germany will be unable to maintain her supply of late become very strained owing to the policy of oppression of the Muslim population throughout Transcaucasia by the Soviet authorities.

How far the Soviet Government can be expected to keep its promises is illustrated, Mr. Gugushvili said, by the treatment to which the recent trade agreement between Moscow and Tiflis had been subjected. The Soviet Government of Russia guaranteed to supply Georgia with 1,000,000 pounds of naphtha monthly in exchange for coal, bricks, timber and so on, on condition that the Georgian Government would supply trains.

#### Disappearance of Trains

At first only two trains were sent with special tank cars and engines for transporting the naphtha from Baku to Tiflis and, much to the surprise of the Georgians, Mr. Gugushvili said, the trains were duly returned filled with naphtha. Traffic increased till at last the Georgians were persuaded to send on December 5, 12 engines with trains carrying 240 tank cars, but instead of being returned, the whole lot has been commanded by the Azerbaijan Soviet Government and the personnel of the trains made prisoners. This is stated frankly by the Soviets to be a retaliatory measure for the Georgian Government having expelled Communists from Georgia. Strong representations have been made to Moscow but there is little hope entertained of ever again seeing this valuable rolling stock as, of course, Georgia is not in a position to press her claim.

#### BOL SHEVIKI SAID TO PLAN BIG OFFENSIVE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—According to a Vilna telegram, "Poslednia Novost'e" announces that Bolshevik forces intend to take the offensive in the West. The advance will take place between Petrograd, Smolensk and Kiev. Large cavalry forces have been posted near Podolsk and Hallesien. It is intended, so the paper states, to make the offensive against Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania, the aim being to secure the restoration of Russia's economic situation. A force which comprises 600,000 men is to aim a decisive blow "against Europe" and then to call for a world revolution.

#### REVOTE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The reconvened constitutional convention yesterday voted to resubmit to the people constitutional amendments that failed of approval last November, providing for a state income tax, a reduction of the House of Representatives, and a graduated tax on inheritances. A new amendment would eliminate the word male in certain sections, thereby opening all state offices to women.

#### HALF RELIEF FUND RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement was made yesterday that the \$33,000 fund needed to feed the needy children of Europe had been received by the European Relief Council of which Herbert Hoover is chairman.

#### STORAGE AMOUNT DROPS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A decline in the amount of eggs, poultry, meat and fish in storage in Massachusetts is noted by the Department of Food and Chemicals. Eggs have dropped to one-third the quantity of two years ago, while the other commodities have declined to two-thirds.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Charge d'Affaires at the legation said that the rumors were false and that no hint of such a protest had been received.

## GEORGIA THWARTS SOVIET INVASION

**Government Discovers Deep-Laid Conspiracy for Attack of Bolsheviks Timed to Coincide With Internal Rising**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, is to appoint himself a tribunal of one to adjudicate the propriety of the utterances of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, United States Navy, who in Boston, last Tuesday, urged the danger to the solidarity of the English-speaking peoples through the Sinn Fein agitation campaign conducted in the United States.

The rear admiral on this occasion, as in former instances, refused to mince words. He hit straight and hit hard, bringing down on himself, as was the inevitable, the wrath of the element in the United States that is in league with Sinn Fein.

Secretary Daniels took up the cudgels for supposed naval propriety, following telegrams from Irish sympathizers in Boston demanding that Rear Admiral Sims be subjected to discipline for his speech on Tuesday. Beyond the intimation that he disapproved of officers talking "too much," the Secretary of Navy declared yesterday that his course of action would not be determined until he had secured a verbatim copy of the speech of Admiral Sims.

#### Old Charge Reiterated

The discovery of the conspiracy aroused such unbounded indignation among the working classes that it became obvious to the Red troops on the frontier that the statement made by their leaders to the effect that the workers of Georgia were "waiting to be delivered" was very wide of the truth. The Red troops, Mr. Gugushvili said, then demanded to be sent back to Azerbaijan and this demand assumed a much graver aspect when they learned that Georgia had proclaimed a general mobilization.

#### Russo-Turkish Relations

The Red troops, he said, have also been disappointed in the expectation that help would be forthcoming from the Turkish Nationalists and, as a matter of fact, the relations between the Bolsheviks and the Turks have of late become very strained owing to the policy of oppression of the Muslim population throughout Transcaucasia by the Soviet authorities.

How far the Soviet Government can be expected to keep its promises is illustrated, Mr. Gugushvili said, by the treatment to which the recent trade agreement between Moscow and Tiflis had been subjected. The Soviet Government of Russia guaranteed to supply Georgia with 1,000,000 pounds of naphtha monthly in exchange for coal, bricks, timber and so on, on condition that the Georgian Government would supply trains.

#### Disappearance of Trains

The informant stated that a very interesting situation is likely to arise out of the result of the decision by the Supreme Council regarding the future of Upper Silesia. This decision, whichever way it goes, will be of supreme importance to England, France, the United States, to say nothing of Poland, Germany, and Central Europe. Practically the whole of the export coal from Upper Silesia at present is going to Germany, thereby enabling Germany to fill the French demand for 2,000,000 tons per month, and at the same time retain a certain amount for her own industries.

As a result, France has now more coal than she needs, and besides having 15,000,000 tons in reserve, has practically ceased purchasing from Great Britain. Summing up, the Polish official stated, "We have the remarkable scene of French and British pits shutting down for lack of orders, while Austria is rapidly becoming bankrupt through lack of coal and raw materials for her industries."

#### Interesting Alternatives

In the unlikely event of the Supreme Council deciding the Silesian question in favor of Germany, France will continue to maintain her surplus, which need not be bought from either Great Britain or the United States. On the other hand, if Upper Silesia is ceded to Poland, Germany will be unable to maintain her supply of late become very strained owing to the policy of oppression of the Muslim population throughout Transcaucasia by the Soviet authorities.

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#### Disappearance of Trains

At first only two trains were sent with special tank cars and engines for transporting the naphtha from Baku to Tiflis and, much to the surprise of the Georgians, Mr. Gugushvili said, the trains were duly returned filled with naphtha. Traffic increased till at last the Georgians were persuaded to send on December 5, 12 engines with trains carrying 240 tank cars, but instead of being returned, the whole lot has been commanded by the Azerbaijan Soviet Government and the personnel of the trains made prisoners. This is stated frankly by the Soviets to be a retaliatory measure for the Georgian Government having expelled Communists from Georgia. Strong representations have been made to Moscow but there is little hope entertained of ever again seeing this valuable rolling stock as, of course, Georgia is not in a position to press her claim.

#### BRITISH AIRSHIP RETURNS IN SAFETY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The airship R-34, which first achieved fame by crossing the Atlantic twice in July, 1919, has returned in safety to the aerodrome at Howden, in Yorkshire, after a mishap during a practice cruise over the North Sea. The airship was partially disabled, the Air Ministry announces, and her speed was considerably reduced, but the cause of the disablement is not established. It is, however, reported that the airship struck a hill in flight and broke her propellers. Airship R-32, and two destroyers were sent to her assistance.

#### TELEGRAMS OF PROTEST

One of the telegrams of protest came from Thomas A. Niland of East Boston, the other from Matthew Cummings, president of the Greater Boston Council of Irish Freedom. The Niland telegram demands that Rear Admiral Sims be court-martialed, while the Cummings telegram demands that unless Rear Admiral Sims substantiates his statements he be compelled to apologize to the "Irish people."

Friends of Rear Admiral Sims believe that he weighed his actions, that they are capable of substantiation; that they are, in fact, a matter of historic record. In any case, they know that Rear Admiral Sims is a fighter and not a apologist.

#### THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

PLYMOUTH

THE



I will say a few words of random, and do you know of random?

#### A World Diary

There is not a shadow of doubt but that the preacher was entirely right when he declared that "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing, under the sun." Years ago "C. S. C." journeyed to St. Michael's Mount, records how

"there I saw, within a frame,  
The pen—O heavens! the pen—  
With which a Duke had sign'd his  
name."

And other gentlemen.  
Times change, but not always we in them. For mark—

#### A Triumph of Fiction

In the days when Mr. Spurgeon was holding congregations spellbound by his eloquence, in the famous tabernacle in London, there appeared, in certain papers, the advertisement of a chromolithograph company, in which the great preacher was shown admiring certain terrible productions of the firm, and remarking with refreshing innocence, "For how small a sum may not a house be made beautiful?" Now, as Captain Bunsby would say, "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." In this way the advertisements of Burke's peerage remained one of Mr. Spurgeon's. The reader realizes that for a sum, ridiculously small, as Mr. Diddler would insist, when the extent of the privilege is estimated, he may pass happy hours with the great, even if the great do now include the 73 peers, the 162 baronets, and the 1800 odd new knights and dames created since the last edition. Was it not Lord Illingworth in the play, who declared that the peerage, Mr. Burke's very own, was "the best thing in action the English have ever done?"

#### Christmas 1170

It is just the same if you will go back a trifle of between seven and eight centuries to the Christmas day of the year 1170. That famous archbishop, Thomas Becket, was preaching in the cathedral, and he was violently

indignant with the King and his friends, one of whom, Robert de Broc, had cut the tall off one of the archiepiscopal sumptuaries, which he had met on the road, with no more ado than if he had been an Irish revolutionist in the twentieth century. Towards the end of his sermon, which had been devoted largely to a recital of the injuries of himself and the church, his emotion gave way to passion; in tones of thunder he launched curse after curse upon every one who had thwarted or injured him; not forgetting Robert de Broc, and as each curse leaped from his lips, he snatched one of the flaming candles from the sconces of the pulpit, and buried it into darkness on the stone flags of the nave. Jump the seven centuries and a half, exchange Canterbury for Carnegie, Pennsylvania, substitute for the great Roman Catholic Archbishop the ministers of the give Protestant sects of the American town, all entering their pulpits, on the evening of the 16th of January last to support prohibition, and times change, but not we in them. Becket extinguished his own candles, the "bootleggers," the electric lights of the Protestant divines. Becket preached from the text, "Peace to men of good will"; the divines had scarcely reached theirs when the vendors of illicit alcohol produced their one and only argument, and left the congregations to attempt the answer of that riddle of the nursery, "Where was Moses when the light went out?"

#### Citizen de Valera

That is precisely where numbers of other people appear to be on a variety of subjects. For instance, there is the Irishman who proudly told The Times reporter that President de Valera was in Manchester, or that if he had left the city he had done so as became a free-born citizen of the Irish Republic. But only think of the complications. The President is older, much older than the Republic; therefore he cannot by any possibility be one of its free-born citizens. As a matter of fact papa de Valera was a Spaniard, and Spain is not very free and not at all a republic. This is where rhetoric always gets an Irishman. The United States seems at first sight to offer a solution, for the United States is at once free and a republic, and Mr. de Valera was born there. But then again the United States is not Ireland—unless, unless? But no! Whatever would the Loyal Coalition say? We can guess what Washington would have said, because Washington did say it to a free-born citizen of the Republic of France—one citizen Genet. After all times change, and sometimes we with them.

#### The How D'You Call It

All the same there remains this delicate matter of the dispute between the State Department in Washington and the Department of Labor. When the State Department speaks it is the voice of America which appears to be heard, but when the Department of

labor acts the hands are those of the Irish Republic. There is no one in Washington apparently who can put a Genet in his place with the aplomb of George Washington. Times change distinctly, and we with them. Though nothing changes quite so often or so quickly as the chameleon from Cork, it's a high British official," says the Committee of Welcome. "Nonsense!" interjects the State Department. "It's a stowaway." "Ah! there you do it as injustice," pleads the Labor Department. "It's an Irish sailor." "It isn't anything of the sort," declares the gentleman from Idaho, with emotion, "it's a political refugee." Really and truly, as the copy books say, it isn't any of these things. It is a humble Irish politician, enjoying the time of its life, and the limelight of an entire pantomime run.

#### Privileges of a Jury-Woman

Meantime, undisturbed by these high pretensions, the ladies of Des Moines have won a great victory. It has been decided by Judge J. D. Wallingford that when summoned on a jury they may wear hats in the box, and be given time to powder their faces. Centuries ago their ancestors were making colored postcards of their bodies. Decidedly times change, but not necessarily we in them. —T. U.

#### THE BERRY HARVEST FOR BIRDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Wandering through the country lanes in winter time, one is often struck by the fact that, though the berries of hawthorn and briar, spindlewood and holly seem much alike in brilliance and attractiveness to the human eye, the wild birds do not resort to them for food in equal degree. It is always the hawthorn bushes that are stripped the earliest, and the holly berries are ever the last to go. It looks as if the birds, by common consent, left certain sources of food to be tapped only later on in the cold season, and so insured a continuous supply right through the lean winter months.

But a little observation soon reveals the fact that nature takes good care to provide a succession of these edible wild fruits for the birds of the countryside, without depending on any prudential instinct in the birds. There is a strict rationing system in force, and this is effected in a variety of ingenious ways.

Those berries, of which the whole harvest ripens in a batch together, possess varying degrees of palatability. Thus the hawthorn-fruit, the sweetest and most luscious, is always the first to go; while the holly berries, though they shine out like signal-lamps in full view of every feathered passer-by, are almost tasteless, and so are generally avoided until the scarcity of other food drives the birds to them.

In the case of the hips—the fruit of the wild rose—nature employs quite a different method to prevent the entire supply being squandered in the early months of winter, and thus leaving none for the hungry times to come. The ripening process of the hips is gradual, a few in each bush arriving at the edible stage of softness and sweetness with every day. And until the hip is ripe it remains hard as wood, so that no bill of bird can cleave it, for all its bright attractiveness of hue.

The beautiful rose-pink cushions of the spindle—or rather, the orange-red seeds which they enclose: for it seems to be the seed only that the birds like—keep up their succession by yet another device. Each fruit remains tightly closed until the seed within is ready for prover. And then the pink shell splits crosswise and opens, flaunting its treasure in the sunshine, to be immediately snapped up by the first winged marauder that chances by.

Wild fruits, like the privet and dogwood and sloe, though all ripe at much the same time, preserve themselves from swift and early consumption by their inconspicuous coloring. The coal-black privet berries will remain untouched for months on end, for no other apparent reason than that it is only in bright sunshine that they can be readily seen. The mistletoe is kept for the feathered country folk, and for us, until holidays by a still more crafty device. This berry is sweet and tasty enough, but it is generally avoided, except under dire distress of hard times, by reason of its stickiness. The mistletoe is ever a last resource, especially with the smaller, soft-billed birds.

#### All Push Together

What is the guiding sense of bees, and what makes them build the cells in a hive in the justest mathematical proportion, are questions that are often asked, and although no answer has been given a very interesting light is thrown upon the subject by a mathematician who asks one to place a penny on the table and round it place six pennies, which will be found to fit exactly into place. Imagine these seven pennies to be seven bees and it will be seen how the hexagon form of the cell is made. Bees make the cells with their heads, which are spherical, and if each bee worked alone its cell would be spherical, but there are bees pressing on all sides with the result that the cell or sphere is flattened into a hexagon.

Darwin put it a little differently. "The work of construction," he says, "seems to be a sort of balance struck between many bees all instinctively standing at the same relative distance from each other, and then building up the planes of intersection between these spheres."

Many other theories have been advanced but only one thing is certain and that is, however, it is done and whatever the historical or mechanical explanation may be, the builders of the cells can help being mathematical, and, as mathematicians, must always produce the same accurate results.

#### "ENDYMION," THEN AND NOW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days, when the position of John Keats as a great English poet has been so long assured, it is particularly interesting, if somewhat humiliating, to look back 100 years or so at some of the earlier reviews of his work. It is humiliating because the writers of these reviews were, in some cases at any rate, men

the continuity to the last paragraph. As to the detailed criticism of the poem itself, in so far as there is any, it is even more amazing than the diatribes against Leigh Hunt and Keats himself and all their houses. "He seems to us to write a line at random, and then he follows not the thought excited by this line, but that suggested by the rhyme with which it concludes." So writes the Quarterly reviewer, and, to illustrate his point, selects this from the account of the Feast of Pan:

For 'twas the morn: Apollo's upward fire Made every eastern cloud a silvery pyre, And the bright sun, as he did melt the ice, A melancholy spirit wif might win Oblivion; and melt out his essence fine Into the winds; rain-scented eglantine Gave temperate sweets to that well-worning sun:

The lark was lost in him; cold springs had run To wash their chilliest bubbles in the grass: Man's voice was on the mountains; and the mass Of nature's lives and wonders pulsed ten-fold. To feel this sunrise and its glories old.

"Here," he continues, "Apollo's fire produces a spire, a silvery pyre of clouds, wherein a spirit might win oblivion and melt his essence fine, and scented eglantine gives sweets to the sun, and cold springs had run into the grass, and then the pulse of the mass pulsed, tenfold to feel the glories old of the new-born day, etc."

What is to be made of such criticism? Of this same passage, Sidney Colvin, the biography of Keats, has this to say—even at the risk of quoting too much, it must be quoted: "What can be more fresh and stirring?"

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possessed of a sincere love for and just appreciation of English literature; men who, in the case of Lockhart, for instance, were themselves able writers, and showed themselves on many occasions able to appreciate not only that which was beautiful in itself, but that which had promise of better work in the future. And yet the two most notorious reviews of Keats' "Endymion," that, generally ascribed to Lockhart, which appeared in Blackwood's Magazine in the August of 1818, and that which appeared in the Quarterly Review the following September, display not only a failure to recognize the essential beauty shining through all the crudities of this strangely immature effort, but a failure to perceive the smallest trace of genius, where today it seems so evident. Worse still, these reviews are pervaded from beginning to end with rancoeur, and at least once, in the case of Lockhart, with a perfectly amazing vulgarity.

Of course, political-bias was largely responsible for producing the atmosphere in which the reviews were written. Keats was well known as one of the circle of Leigh Hunt, and Leigh Hunt, anathema with such a high Tory as Lockhart or with Gifford, the editor of the Quarterly. They had a terrible distrust for the "Liberal" school of those days, in which Leigh Hunt was a central figure, and the attack launched against Leigh Hunt in Blackwood's Magazine, probably also the work of Lockhart, are among the most preposterous in the history of literary criticism.

In these articles there are several warnings of the storm which would inevitably break if Keats were ever to do anything calling for serious notice. Allusion is several times made to "Jonny Keats" as an "amiable bardling" and a pulsing satellite of the

merely visual beauties, the stationary world of colors and forms, as they should be left, to the painter, and dealing, as poetry alone is able to deal, with those delights which are felt and divined rather than seen, with the living activities and operant magic of the earth." When appreciations such as this are placed side by side with the reviews of 100 years ago, the result is, or ought to be, if not humiliating, at any rate decidedly chastening. "There," said the famous leather-seller of Fleet Street, "as he saw a certain wrongdoer passing by, 'there, but for the grace of God, go I!'

#### The Golden Fleece

There is no more fascinating story of enterprise than the legend of the Golden Fleece. Enterprise, endeavor, overcoming the seemingly impossible, the name gave a fitting title to the Order of Chivalry created for Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy in the year 1429, during the celebrations of his marriage at Bruges in January of that year. The idea had long been in his thoughts, and it was in no wise to be an order merely to gratify vanity among the few admitted, it was to be a standard that was to be lived up to in order to carry out the statesman-like views that made Philip known to his people as "the Good."

Out of the group of ancient principalities under his rule, he wished to form a solidly constructed state, which if it lasted would, for the good of Europe, have constituted a barrier between France and Germany. This state stretching from the North Sea to Switzerland would have taken the place of ancient Lotharingia, and might have been the guardian of the peace in western Europe.

Professor Turlington writing in the Edinburgh Review asks why the ancient order should not again be revived by King Albert the Good, and Belgium possess an order of chivalry to compare with the Garter of England, the Seraphim of Sweden, the Elephant of Denmark and the Lion of Norway.

The review in the Quarterly, while it does not descend to personalities, is obviously pained by the same bias, and the writer contrives to make even his recognition of "powers of language, rays of fancy, and gleams of genius" in the author of "Endymion" appear as something very much an insult. "It is not that Mr. Keats (if that be his real name, for we almost doubt that any man in his senses would put his real name to such a rhapsody) it is not, we say, that the author has not powers of language, rays of fancy and gleams of genius—he has all these; but he is unhappily a disciple of the new school of what has been somewhere called Cockney poetry; which may be defined to consist of the most incongruous ideas in the most uncouth language. Of this school, Mr. Leigh Hunt, as we observed in a former number, aspires to be the hierophant." And so the secret is out. Thenceforward, Mr. Hunt and his iniquities are never really out of the way. They come in again and again, like a Greek chorus, preserving

From the Keats collection of Louis A. Holloman  
Leigh Hunt, from the pencil drawing by Wayman, 1815

arch-offender Hunt. But, as a matter of fact, Keats, when his turn came was treated mildly in Blackwood, compared with Hunt. The strictures on "Endymion" are, it is true, idle and offensive to a degree, but Keats at any rate escaped the charges of vice and infamy which were freely hurled at Hunt. Where Keats is concerned, the writer in Blackwood is simply content with vulgarity, with such personalities as "so back to the shop, Mr. John, stick to plasters, pills, ointment boxes, etc." It is certainly a pitiful performance.

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the record of his conduct.

## MEXICAN OIL LAND CLAIMS PROTECTED

Federal Order Transmitted to Washington Accepted as Indicating a Liberal Policy Toward Bonafide Owners and Lessees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rafael Zubarn, secretary of the Mexican Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who recently suspended all action on federal zone concessions permitted under the Carranza decrees, has just ordered the suspension of all filings of and procedure under denunciations not filed by the owners or lessees of lands on which the claims are located, according to a cable message from Tampico received yesterday. The dispatch quotes the following warning posted at the federal petroleum agency at Tuxpan by order of the Mexican Government:

"Be it known by the public that from and after this date, by instructions of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, this agency suspends the filing of and all procedure under all denunciations not filed by owners or lessees of lands on which the claims are located. Tuxpan, January 24."

Third parties not related to the land as owners or lessees are now absolutely cut off by the action of the federal government.

There is an optimistic tone at the State Department concerning the prospects of a satisfactory settlement with Mexico of the outstanding controversies, officials inclining to the belief that President Obregon, who has been in office less than two months, is desirous of effecting an early understanding with the United States.

It is learned that practically all recent official advices from Mexico City reflect confidence in the good intentions of President Obregon, whose utterances have indicated intention to compose by performance, rather than by treaty promises, the differences with America.

There is intense interest here in the government petroleum bill which will be submitted to the Mexican Congress when it meets in special session next month. While there are 14 items in the agenda, outside of which the Congress cannot go during the special session, the most important, in the view of authorities here, is the petroleum bill, but while it has been prepared, its contents are not known.

The measure is believed, however, to follow with important alterations, the petroleum bill which was passed by the Mexican Senate in December, 1920, but which, because of the legislative support it would have given to the Carranza policy of confiscation, did not meet the views of the American Government.

The text of the new measure is eagerly awaited here, as it will reveal the Obregon policy in full, and either facilitate or postpone a settlement of the petroleum issue with the Mexican Government.

## SUPERIORITY OF AIRCRAFT CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of the statements made by Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell and other officers, before the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, Daniel R. Anthony (R.), Representative from Kansas, committee chairman said yesterday that he would bring the matter of the air service before the House, and in particular would ask that ocean vessels be furnished for experimental purposes. These it has been unable to get from the War Department, it is asserted.

Maj. T. H. Bane, appearing before the committee, asserted that for \$10,000,000 the American coast could get more protection from bombing machines than from the \$40,000,000 that would be paid for one battleship and that, besides, the battleship is useless unless it is accompanied by auxiliaries.

General Menoher, when asked by a member of the committee if he was certain the air service was going to be able to destroy battleships and put navies out of existence, replied: "I think we are coming to that."

"When?" he was asked.

"It is a question of development," he said. He admitted that this part of the air development was still in the experimental stage, but he added that he believed that from the air alone could a hostile invasion be prevented.

## NO UNITED STATES ENVOY TO IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An attempt by William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, to include the "Republic of Ireland" among the countries to which the United States would accredit ministers, was defeated in the House of Representatives yesterday.

A bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1922, was under discussion. Representative Mason urged the inclusion of the "Republic of Ireland" among the countries to which envoys would be accredited. John Jacob Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, raised the point of order that "there is no authority of law for the item and that there is no executive recognition of such a country."

"Has the gentleman (Representative Mason) any assurance that the 'Republic of Ireland' will be recognized by the incoming President after July, when the appropriations are

made?" asked Tom Connally (D.), Representative from Texas.

"I have no such assurance," Representative Mason replied.

In sustaining the point of order, Horace M. Towne (R.), Representative from Iowa and acting Speaker of the House, declared, "It would be, in the judgment of the chair, perfectly proper for Congress to consider consular recognition of the independence of Ireland, at another time, even of making an appropriation to that effect, but we are now operating under a ruling for the consideration of the appropriation, which precludes any amendment that is not authorized by existing laws. As there is no such existing law and as the President of the United States has not seen fit to recognize the 'Republic of Ireland,' there would be no authority either by the statutes or under the Constitution for this appropriation."

Lord Mayor on Program

NEW YORK, New York—The American Committee for Relief in Ireland announced yesterday that Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, would appear today at an Irish meeting in this city. The committee denied he had slipped quietly out of this country for Ireland.

## FIRM DEMAND FOR MEDICAL LIBERTY

Board of Health of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Declared to Have Overstepped Its Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The movement against compulsory vaccination, and particularly against what is alleged to be an overstepping of its powers by the local board of health, is attaining large proportions here. A mass meeting of protest will be held in Library Hall on Thursday evening next.

It is reported that 150 children have been excluded from the public schools within the last few weeks, that others have been notified that they must be vaccinated or remain away, and that 90 unvaccinated children have been sent home from a parochial school, to which, it is contended by friends of medical freedom, the law requiring vaccination except on certificate of unfitness does not apply. Only public schools, it is held, are included within the scope of the Massachusetts law. At least one child it is learned, is suffering from septic poisoning following vaccination.

The Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts has taken up the campaign in aid of the protesting parents and other opponents of medical domination in this city. Representatives of the league recently interviewed William P. White, Mayor of Lawrence, and Bernard Sheridan, superintendent of schools, in an effort to enlist their good offices in ameliorating conditions.

Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary of the league, asserts that children are being unlawfully excluded from the public schools in cases where their parents have complied with the legal requirement that in order to escape vaccination, they must have a physician's certificate of unfitness for vaccination.

It is also declared by representatives of the league that health board officers have been insisting on "successful" vaccination. The league contends that as the statute does not use the word "successful" nor define vaccination, one vaccination, whether it "takes" or not, is compliance with the law.

## FILIBUSTER CHARGED ON TARIFF BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The charge that a filibuster was in progress in the Senate to defeat the Fordney emergency tariff bill was made by Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, yesterday, when the Senate resumed consideration of the measure.

"I do not insinuate it; I charge it," Senator Ashurst exclaimed, after some discussion of the situation aroused by the circulation on Thursday by Boles Penrose, in charge of the bill, of a petition to involve the Senate closure rule.

C. S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, denied knowledge of an organized effort to delay the bill. He declared, however, that he intended to see that a full and free discussion was had, despite the closure proposal.

## LACK OF JURISDICTION CHARGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Herman Weisels, held in the Tombs prison from May 1, 1919, to January 30, 1920, and then transferred to the Brooklyn navy yard for court-martial as a spy, was arrested by the Department of Justice without a warrant, according to a brief filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in habeas corpus proceedings. It is contended that the military authorities were without jurisdiction.

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## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS DEFENDED

**Members Reply to Statement of Governor Miller of New York That It Has No Proper Place in Two-Party System**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Woman voters throughout the state discussed with keen interest, yesterday Gov. Nathan L. Miller's statement to the New York State League of Women Voters, that it had no proper place in a scheme of government dependent upon parties, because groups exercising political power and yet not organized into political parties were a menace.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, who passed through New York yesterday on a speaking tour, took exception to Governor Miller's statement.

"Any statement that a nonpartisan organization is a menace when it works for legislative measures seems to me absolutely at variance with the facts of the case as proved by large numbers of nonpartisan organizations of men which have worked for civic state or national measures and which have done notable service in behalf of good government. The League of Women Voters is primarily interested in legislation which concerns women and children. It proposes to work for the measures it endorses by methods which are entirely above board, methods which will tend first, to educate public opinion and second, to make that intelligent public opinion effective in proportion to its strength."

### The Governor's Argument

The two-party system is essential to the American system of government, said the Governor to the convention of the league at Albany. That system would not work with a number of parties, because this would bring about log-rolling by which the majority might be prevented from governing.

There had been parties other than the two great parties, and a minority vote had elected a president, but he held that his premise of the two-party system was sound.

Women voters, for whose patriotism and capacity for public service he had the highest respect, if they had the influence they should have, must exert it through a political party.

There was no question of the existence of the right of a minority to register its will. The right even existed to form a political party to change the form of government, if done constitutionally. Either a majority or a minority had the right to form a political party to further any aims, if furthered constitutionally and legally.

But when, not organized as a political party, any organization sought to exert political influence, to coerce officials, by intimidation or otherwise, by promise of support at the elections or by threats, open or covert, of opposition, such an organization was a menace to free representative government, because it might mean government by the minority.

### The Wadsworth Contest

The Governor was not saying that the league undertook to exert political power. But it could not have been nonpartisan when it sought to exert political power in the last election (he was referring especially to the unsuccessful campaign of the league against United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., an anti-suffragist). And, added the Governor, "the signal failure of your effort to punish an official because he had stood for what he thought was right was one of the most hopeful signs of the enduring nature of our institutions."

Replies to the Governor, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said the Governor was suspicious of the league because it "constitutes the remains of that army which for 50 years in this State fought the battle for enfranchisement of their sex. They stood fast until the State and the nation caught up with them. The majority surrendered, but a minority remains, still bitter because we are women."

It was true that the government was one of parties. But the league had urged women to become enrolled voters because within the party alone could they secure the nomination of responsible candidates and somewhat progressive party platforms. They hoped to have more success than the unfortunate men of the past had had.

Mrs. Catt did not recall a time in the history of the country when a great reform had been brought about by a political party. The Republican Party was a group before it was a party, and neither one of the great parties had ever mentioned prohibition in its platform, and yet prohibition was here. The league members were citizens, like members of the Anti-Saloon League, the League to Enforce Peace, and the Citizens Union. Mrs. Catt did not believe that any group honestly trying to get better government was a menace. No political party would ever take up an idea until that idea had grown so strong that unless it took it up the party would lose votes.

## AMERICANIZATION OF CHINESE IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Advancing the interests of the Chinese in the United States through Americanization and education is an object of the Kuo Min Tang, an affiliation of the new Chinese Nationalist Party, recently incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island, which was addressed at its meeting for organization by Ma Soo, trade representative in New York of Southern China as well as the personal representative of Sun Yat-sen.

The speaker outlined the present

situation in China and urged the Chinese in the United States to give their aid to the establishment of a real republic in China. He said that the government at Peking is ignoring the constitutional requirements for approval by the Chinese Parliament of all transactions with other countries and illustrated his statement by present negotiations to borrow money from foreign bankers without consulting the people or the Parliament. This money should be used to promote the movement of the autocratic element at Peking to defeat free China.

## TRADE TOUR OF MEXICO PLANNED

**Associated Industries of Massachusetts Hopes to Extend Trade With Southern Republic**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hoping to show the business men of Mexico that Massachusetts manufacturers are not ultra-conservative and to convince them that they can furnish them "every known kind of manufactured product from a pin to an electric turbine," plans have been completed for a trade tour of Mexico by a group of Massachusetts manufacturers under the auspices of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The plan calls for a special train to leave Boston on March 12 and return on April 4. Arrangements are being made by government officials, merchants and bankers for the entertainment of the party in Mexico City, Tampico, Monterrey and San Luis Potosi. By permission of the Mexican Government, Salvador E. Portillo, Consul for Mexico in Boston, will accompany the party and two English-speaking representatives of the Mexican Government will meet the visitors at Laredo, Texas, and remain with them as interpreters during the tour.

"Authorities agree," says the announcement, "that there never were such opportunities for trade between the United States and Mexico as there are today, and that they are constantly increasing. A representative of a concern affiliated with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, who spent four years in Mexico, and has only recently returned, says there are hundreds of millions of potential contracts in Tampico alone for products of which more than 75 per cent are manufactured in Massachusetts and other parts of New England.

The National City Bank of New York says the opportunities for American trade with Mexico today are greater and more propitious than they have been in many years, if ever before; also that Mexico is now a safe place for Americans to travel and do business, and that the losses incidental to doing business with Mexicans, under recent banking arrangements, are no greater than those attending similar business done between concerns in the United States."

## LICENSES PROPOSED FOR BOND HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORLAND, Oregon—Seven bond firms here are proposing a law to the Legislature which they say would protect investors against financial disaster. The bill would require dealers to procure permits from the corporation commissioner before operating or before selling any bonds, stocks or other securities. Before a permit was issued it would be obligatory upon the commissioner to investigate the person or the organization proposing to deal in securities, and require a full statement of assets and liabilities. If the commissioner found that a dealer is guilty of misrepresentation or fraud, the applicant would be precluded from operating.

## RECORD OF SOUTHERN PROHIBITION DISTRICT

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—A total of 940 illicit stills were confiscated and 5328 arrests were made last year in the southern prohibition district, which comprises Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, according to figures made public yesterday by S. R. Brame, supervising agent of the district. Prosecutions resulted in fines aggregating \$288,585 and imprisonments totaling 2378 months.

The value of property seized for sale was \$1,008,171, while property destroyed was valued at \$1,524,515. Taxes and penalties assessed by the Internal Revenue Department for the area aggregated \$4,561,253.

**FUNDS FOR MAINE UNIVERSITY**

AUGUSTA, Maine—Financial provision to the extent of \$1,153,257 for University of Maine for two and half years is made in resolves introduced in the Legislature. The proposed appropriations consist of \$780,000 for maintenance, \$200,000 for payment of indebtedness, \$45,000 for construction of a girl's dormitory, \$50,000 for a horticultural building and \$78,257 for cooperative agricultural work.

## HEARINGS PLANNED ON MORRIS REPORT

**Action of State Department on California-Japanese Agreement Said to Await Conference on Terms as Now Proposed**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Before the State Department decides what action shall be taken on the recommendations submitted by Roland S. Morris, Ambassador to Japan, for a settlement of the issues with Japan, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, will confer fully with California representatives in Congress, and hearings will be given to other interested parties also, it was learned yesterday at the State Department.

It is not understood to be the intention of the State Department to hold public meetings, but an opportunity will be afforded to the congressmen of California, the Governor of that state, and possibly other leading Californians, to present their views before the President transmits to the Senate Mr. Morris' report, together with the amendment to the existing Japanese-American commercial treaty which that report advises.

While the State Department has not "formally" advised the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the progress of the conversations which have lately been concluded by Mr. Morris and Mr. Shidemura, and which have been conducted in both Tokyo and Washington for more than a year, resulting in the formulation of their recommendations to their respective governments, the members of that committee have been "informally" advised of the progress made, it was said at the State Department.

The Morris-Shidemura negotiations have always been referred to at the State Department as "informal," and it has been declared that the report could only become formal when it shall have been "accepted" by Mr. Colby as a basis for formal negotiations with Japan. The formal negotiations may take the form either of acceptance by both governments of their respective ambassador's report, or acceptance in part, with further negotiations for an agreement on fresh proposals, or for omissions that either government may urge. There is reason to believe, however, that the report meets with the approval of both governments, and that President Wilson will recommend the treaty amendment as recommended in the report.

An effort will be made, however, to obtain the support of the California representatives in Congress for the amendment, but it is thought their opposition would not prevent the President from recommending sanction of it.

State Department officials intimated that failure to obtain assurance that the measure would pass the Senate would not deter the department from submitting the amendment for approval.

## FARMERS FIGHT HIGH MACHINERY PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Farmers are going to patch up their old binders this year. With a bolt here and a rivet there, they are going to use the same cultivator and plow until the price of farm machinery follows corn and wheat."

This does the Illinois Agricultural Association, with a membership of more than 100,000 farmers, in a statement issued here yesterday, answering the publicity recommended by machinery manufacturers at a recent convention here, designed to reconcile farmers to increased prices on the ground that agricultural implements during the war did not keep pace with the rise in farm products during that period.

"Illinois farmers scored farm machinery manufacturers," continues the statement, "for increasing prices of machinery at this time." In a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the resolution pointed out the wisdom of careful repair in order that expensive equipment might not help to put the farmer deeper in debt. The Adams County Farm Bureau has established a machinery exchange among farmers by listing all machinery farmers want and have for sale. The American Farm Bureau Federation has recommended establishing farm machinery repair weeks during the winter.

## HAVANA HARBOR CONDITIONS BETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official advice from Havana yesterday stated that improvements in harbor conditions are apparent and the outlook is favorable. There are 70 American vessels in the harbor, compared with 78 the previous week. In the past week there were 47 American and 10 foreign ship clearances from the port, and 480,000 packages were

dispatched by the customs authorities, compared with 455,000 the previous week.

A total of 30 private warehouses are now bonded, and several additional applications for bonding have been received by the authorities. Due to complete clearance of the government wharf, merchandise long held on lighter in the harbor is now being received at the wharf. Consignees are required to remove it within 72 hours, and if it is not removed it is taken to government storage for 10 days, at the expiration of which time it will be sold at public auction.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Free speech, free press and free assembly will not be violated in the opposition to the advance of the Nonpartisan League program into Kansas, according to Henry J. Allen, Governor of that State. Correspondence between Governor Allen and Albert DeSilver, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, is of interest as showing the progress of the work being done by liberal Americans to protect those three constitutional rights from mob violence.

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Mr. DeSilver

## SOLVING LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Engineering Authority, W. Y. Lewis, Says No Solution Is Possible Unless Some New Traffic Instrument Is Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting, the London Society, which has for its objects the securing of the practical improvement and artistic development of the metropolis, listened to a paper read by William Yorath Lewis A. M. I., on London's traffic troubles and their possible solution by continuous systems.

This problem of dealing with the intense traffic in the heart of all great cities is calling for solution in the great growing cities of America, Australia and Europe, and Mr. Lewis' contention was that no solution is possible, unless some altogether new instrument of traffic is brought into use. Such innovation, it was said, would of necessity have to be worked on the continuous, rather than on the intermittent system; the operation of the latter being the inherent difficulty of all existing methods.

### Manchester Problem Acute

It was pointed out that traffic concerns everybody, and that traffic troubles are not limited to London, the Manchester problem, for instance, having been very acute for years and the subject of elaborate reports made by experts who have traversed Europe and America in search of a solution, but in vain. In the heart of Manchester, the congestion and the resulting time delays to business men are as bad as in London, notwithstanding that the heart and suburbs of the city are served by one of the finest tramway systems in the world.

Mr. Yorath Lewis stated that, owing to the colossal character of development work, very few men have the patience to study the problem, whilst those engaged in operating the present transportation concerns are too deeply immersed in the difficulties with which they have to contend. Incidentally, the speaker paid the latter a handsome compliment for doing so well, considering the limitations and the skill involved in handling the present intermittent systems.

### Need of Traffic Authority

The author of the paper briefly reviewed the recent fruitless efforts to ameliorate the traffic congestion in London made by various parliamentary, select and advisory committees, and spoke of the oft-demanded London traffic authority as one of the things still hoped for but not yet seen. Mr. Lewis had pointed out to the government, some years ago, that the London Society had done well and gratuitously the work of a London traffic authority.

In the opinion of various authorities, the innovation of a new traffic instrument, which would comprise the continuous plan of operation, would justify the immediate establishment of a traffic tribunal, which would be able, with a little tact and energy to make some initial experiment, and to foster investigations, developments and legislation on the right lines, collaborating with existing concerns and leading to solutions of traffic problems, not only in London, but in most of the other large centers of population, at home and abroad.

### Difficulties Made to Vanish

The lecturer classed the traffic troubles of London under two headings, (1) the low effective getting-about speed and (2) the high cost of being unable to walk anywhere. As the result of a large number of tests made by Mr. Lewis, it was shown that the difficulties under heading number (1) were due to the intermittent character of the services. Those under number (2) were due to the high cost of labor, power, maintenance and the interest charges.

Most of the above difficulties, the speaker declared, vanish when the system is run continuously instead of intermittently. Reference was made first to continuous lifts, the feasibility of which have been established in London for the last 40 years, there being two or three of these machines still operating in public service, at insignificant cost and with greater safety than the intermittent type of lift.

Mr. Lewis also spoke of the escalators which have recently been introduced and which he advocated more than 10 years ago, and then he proceeded to illustrate the details of the multiple speed moving platform system of transportation, giving facts and figures which had been furnished to him by New York authorities, who are about to install this instrument of transport after many years contemplation. The speaker gave, as the probable reason why the multiple-speed moving platform had not yet been taken up in London, the impression that it was cumbersome and weighty, and the limitation of its speed to 12 miles per hour.

### Never Stop Train

Mr. Lewis also referred to the Atkins-Lewis system which he had invented 21 years previously, but which he had discussed only 10 years ago, when it was not appropriately called "The Never Stop Train." It was shown to have all the advantages of the moving platform's compactness and high speed, due to the remarkable capacity of the system to accomplish high rates of graduated acceleration and deceleration. Just previous to the war, a trial machine of this type was made, and reported upon most favorably, and a demonstration was planned on the Aldwych site, loaned for the purpose, but this had to be postponed owing to the outbreak of the war.

The lecturer then illustrated the Atkins-Lewis system as applied to the tube railways, in which both tracks

could be accommodated in a single tube of about 16 feet diameter, and yet give capacity equal to the maximum capacity of the London District Railway, and the same speed of 16 miles an hour, but with twice as many stations per mile. It was further illustrated, how, owing to the compactness of the Atkins-Lewis system, shallow subways are possible even now in London, under the pavements. Mr. Lewis claimed that the transit by this means, would be so cheap, effective and rapid that omnibuses would be entirely unable to compete and therefore, they would disappear from the streets.

In order, however, to economize capital cost which, even in the shallow subways might prove in these days to be excessive, the lecturer indicated a plan for overhead railways, this involved a compact, elevated structure comprising the Atkins-Lewis installation located some 20 feet above the street level—this being quite possible in a street only 70 feet wide. The system was declared to be noiseless, vibrationless, compact and economical in its steel and general construction and something quite distinct from the elevated railways such as are common in America and Liverpool, which carry very heavy electric trains.

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN RUSSIAN OIL FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Russian Manufacturers and Merchants Association in London is deeply concerned regarding the question of the reopening of trade between Great Britain and Russia. A recent announcement of the association states that it has on several occasions expressed its opinion of the grave danger and the undesirable results connected with any attempts to enter into trade agreements of any kind with the representatives of the Soviet Government of Russia in this country. At the present moment the association has been informed on good authority that the representatives of two British oil concerns have entered into negotiations with Mr. Krasin's delegation for a concession for the exploitation of two oil fields.

Considering its foremost task to be the protection and advancement of Russian national industries, the association protests against this proposed dilapidation of Russian national wealth, and it states that any obligation otherwise by the non-recognized Soviet Government will have no obligatory force for any future regularly constituted democratic government of Russia.

The association recalls the fact that all branches of Russian industry the petroleum industry has to the greatest extent attracted British capital and enterprise. According to the Russian Year Book for 1916, no less than 84 companies were registered in Great Britain for the exploitation of certain Russian oil fields. About 20 of these had started work and invested considerable sums of capital. The property of these companies has since been seized by the Bolsheviks precisely as has that of purely Russian companies, with the aim of exploiting the industry on Communistic lines.

The Russian Manufacturers and Merchants Association feels assured that in the future there will be a regenerated and democratic Russia which will require the help of foreign—and particularly of British—capital, for the development of the oil industry and for other branches. It will require solid capitalistic assistance, based on generally acknowledged ideas of legality and honesty, rather than on the seizure of property already owned by other people.

## GERMAN TRAWLERS FOR BRITISH BUYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The restoration of the British fishing fleets has found a place in many recent schemes of reconstruction. During the war very many British fishing vessels were lost at sea, but the losses are now being made good rapidly. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is supplying former service men with a number of drifters to be paid for on the installment system, and is fitting existing inshore vessels with auxiliary motor power. For the benefit of former service men also, the Minesweepers Cooperative Trawling Society is purchasing from the Admiralty a fleet of 200 trawlers.

The latest addition to this fishing fleet is furnished by the Germans. In the terms of the Peace Treaty, a certain amount of merchant shipping is to be handed over to the Allies as reparation in kind. A number of steam trawlers, reconditioned in Germany or constructed in German yards, are included, and these vessels will help considerably in making up the fleets of those fishing companies which lost so much in the war. The boats are now lying at Grimsby and Immingham. Lord Inchcape is selling the ships on behalf of the Reparations Commission.

The vessels possess excellent boilers, some of which are fitted with feed-water heating apparatus and super-heaters. Fish and ice rooms, insulated against heat, are installed, and accommodation for the crew meets standard requirements. The maritime service inspectors are satisfied that the vessels which are of similar design to the Strath type, are in proper condition. They range in size from 117 to 132 feet and can attain an average speed of about 10 knots. Their gross tonnage is about 240 and their indicated horsepower from 400 to 450. They are constructed to the classification of German Lloyd's and possess sound machinery and hulls. The vessels at present are to be sold to British nationals only, but since foreign powers are already buying fishing craft in England at a good price, if British buyers show insufficient enterprise in taking up these former German vessels, it may be necessary to seek a market elsewhere.

## BOYCOTT PLAN IN INDIA IS OPPOSED

Already the People of India Are Realizing That Future's Best Assurance Rests on British Protection and Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India.—At the present time there is a great deal about the extremist agitation in India, but not so much of the advance which the moderate mass of the people are making toward India's world status as a nation. The situation brought about by the new Government of India Act would seem to need some little explanation.

As Sir Valentine Chirol very acutely pointed out in The Times of London recently: "Vast multitudes flock to hear Ghandi, or to worship him, for it is no mere political leader but rather a saint who speaks to them." "A Fazl-ul-Haq, already mentioned, said of him, "He is one who is held in the highest respect and reverence by millions in India." In his saintlike absorption in a visionary attitude lies the danger of Mr. Ghandi's appeal to Indian crowds. Nevertheless, the cold common sense which is steadily asserting itself will, it is believed, in the end prevail.

tion and British justice lies their future's best assurance. The non-cooperation program has distinctly failed in Bengal at the elections under the new act. There were 330 candidates for 116 seats, including 150 candidates for 50 Moslem seats. It is currently believed in India that the supporters of the boycott movement are fast losing heart owing to the sturdy challenge to their program offered at these elections.

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## LABOR CONDEMNS POLICY IN IRELAND

Labor Commission's Report Said to Constitute Most Serious Indictment of British Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the Labor commission on Ireland was presented recently to a special Labor congress held in the Central Hall, Westminster, and attended by the chief members of the Parliamentary Labor Party and the leaders of the principal trade unions representing over 3,500,000 workers.

Two resolutions were submitted, the first approving the demand of the Parliamentary Labor Party for an immediate judicial inquiry into the question of reprisals and challenging the government to disprove the statements of the Labor commission; the second expressing satisfaction at the efforts of the commission to secure a cessation of violent and provocative methods, and reaffirming the policy of the British Labor Party put forward in the House of Commons. This policy, it will be remembered, was approved by a special Labor congress held on November 16, last, and provides for:

### Resolutions Carried

1. The withdrawal of all armed forces. 2. Placing responsibility for an immediate order in each locality in Ireland on the local authorities. 3. An immediate election by proportional representation of an open Constituent Assembly, charged with the task of working out whatever constitution the Irish people desired, subject only to the conditions that it afforded protection for minorities, and that it should prevent Ireland from becoming a militarist or naval menace to Great Britain. Both the resolutions were carried by acclamation, and remarkable unanimity marked the proceedings.

This is a bold experiment fraught with vast possibilities both of good and evil. It has thus far failed to satisfy the extremist section, who advocate Indian Home Rule and consequent independence of British authority. Prominent among these is Mr. Ghandi, who began by urging the merits of Satyagraha (passive resistance) and is now the pernicious advocate of non-cooperation. This was to be a boycott of everything in which the Government of India was concerned. Those participating in the movement were not to send their sons to school or college; Indian lawyers were not to practice in the courts; judges were not to hear cases; officials were not to carry out their duties; all titled and honorary distinctions were to be renounced; legislative councils, even those under the new act, were to be boycotted; British goods were also to suffer boycott.

**Mrs. Besant's Attitude**

The effect aimed at was a complete stoppage of all government and commercial activity throughout India. At the annual meeting of the National Indian Congress, Mr. Ghandi pledged himself that if this course were adopted India would obtain complete Home Rule within a year. Fortunately the absurdity of his proposals was apparent to some of the more clear-headed. Among these was Mrs. Besant, who characterized Mr. Ghandi's resolution as impracticable, unwise, and inexpedient. Since then Mrs. Besant has resolutely opposed both Satyagraha and non-cooperation. She has had support from three independent sources. The non-Brahmin communities of India, headed by Sir P. Thaygaraya Chetty, have declared emphatically against the Chanda program. Sir Thaygaraya Chetty publicly denounced Mr. Ghandi's plans as being "only stepping stones to the well of eternal damnation." "Sooner or later," he said, "you will find the doctrine of Sinn Fein adopted by our Congress of Democracy. From that to bloody revolution is only a step further."

Eastern Bengal Fazl-ul-Haq, a prominent Muhammadan lawyer, has taken a strong stand against non-cooperation. At the Moslem Conference at Dacca on December 14 he said: "No sane man can believe for one moment that . . . the policy of non-cooperation . . . will bring about any modification of the Turkish peace terms or redress the wrongs done to the Caliphate. . . . There are some who have frankly and openly confessed to me that they do not care a brass farthing for the Caliphate, but that their whole object is to bring back the days of anarchist outrages and thereby pave the way for a revolution in India."

**A Vote of Confidence**

The answer to that message had been a policy of increased repression, and in certain parts of Ireland, martial law. Was it surprising, he continued, to any man who knew the facts that his party and the people of Ireland should come to the conclusion that the government were not prepared to carry out their part of the bargain? "Our policy," he concluded, "must ever be based on the will of the Irish people, and that must be the policy upon which British Labor must stand before the whole world."

The report of the Labor commission appears to have had a good effect in Ireland, the more moderate section of the Irish people still holding to the conviction that the bulk of the British people will no longer tolerate the present policy when their eyes are opened to the truth of the situation.

### NEW VOTING PLAN NOT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The recent civic elections were conducted on the proportional representation system for the first time, and the general verdict appears to be unfavorable. One of the chief causes of this is the long delay before definite results are known, and many fail to see any apparent gain to offset this.

## PAPUA'S PLANS TO EXTEND ITS TRADE

Planters Said to Be Making Strenuous Efforts by Their Wise Counsels for Future Prosperity of This British Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea.—Renewed interest is being kindled in the British Overseas Dominions, as a result of efforts made to retain and develop the eastern trade built up during the war. The dominions realize that in a sense their opportunity has arrived, and they have shown enterprise in many and diverse directions.

Their efforts have not only surprised the mother country, but to an extent have also been a revelation to themselves. Papua must be included, and is making an effort to maintain and, if possible, to increase its trade.

The Commonwealth holding the mandate for the former German New Guinea has had, as a result of this, an interest in the well being of this colony. A movement was therefore initiated by the Planters Association of Papua for the furtherance of the following, among other objects, namely: To promote and protect the interests of the planters throughout the territory; to collect and disseminate statistical and other information relating to planting; to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting the above interests; and to undertake, by arbitration, the settlement of disputes arising out of planting. It was laid down, however, that all questions of party politics, whether local or general, were to be excluded.

### Preferential Tariff

The first annual report shows much of the workings of the associations. Mention is made that as a result of communications with the association, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Prime Minister of Australia, the request with regard to a preferential tariff over other British possessions and foreign countries on all Papuan produce exported to Australia was to be made the subject of a special measure to be brought before the federal parliament. The object of this measure was to enable the planters to have a fair chance in competition with older established producing centers. With regard to the mail services between Papua and the mainland, strong representations were made to the government to have this placed on a satisfactory basis.

The association, with the support of the Lieutenant-Governor, urged the Prime Minister to submit proposed new commonwealth legislative reforms, likely to affect the planting industry, in order that the views of the Papuan planters may be placed before the government. Mr. Hughes was sympathetic. He said that although a definite guarantee could not be given, the association would always be consulted, and he gave the assurance that the interest of the territory would be kept in view in connection with any proposed legislation.

### Papua Asks Exemption

An interesting point regarding the new Navigation Act was also raised. This act has already caused much controversy, and the association urged the exemption of Papua from the provisions of the act to the extent of permitting a vessel with a Papuan crew making a terminal port of call in Australia, say at Thursday Island, to enable Papua to maintain communication with the east (whence most of the native food supplies are received) and to give an extra mail service to Australia. There is every possibility that such exemption will be granted, when portions of the act are proclaimed. Satisfaction was expressed that the submission in advance of copies of bills intended to be brought before the local legislature would enable members to comment upon any subject in which they might be particularly interested.

In regard to sugar, it was decided that it would be impracticable to consider the establishment of the industry in Papua at the present time, owing to the insufficiency of labor for the existing plantations. The subject of native labor—a subject of first importance—was dealt with at some length by the planters, who are thoroughly conversant with the prevailing conditions. After much correspondence, the native labor ordinance was eventually amended, and a regulation was passed enabling employers or their assistants, recruiting for the employers' own service, to sign on their recruits through an agent, instead of having personally to travel long distances to the district labor office for the purpose.

### Native Labor Regulations

At the present time the operation of this ordinance is restricted to the central and eastern divisions only, and the council is making efforts to obtain an extension to the whole of the territory in order that all employers of labor may be placed on the same advantageous footing. Subsequently the council was invited to consider the native labor regulations and recommend any amendments it thought necessary. This also applied to the terms of the principal ordinance, and as a result of discussions between the council and the government secretary, an order-in-council was forwarded to the association in reply to the proposed amendment.

### POWER, RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ontario.—Restrictions on the use of electric energy by municipalities in the Niagara zone, which were general for several months, have now been removed in this city. Hydroelectric authorities state that this district will never again feel the pinch of power shortage, for by early fall the Chippewa development scheme at Niagara will be completed, and London and other cities of western Ontario will be able to buy twice the allotment of power now possible. Even if there had not been comparative depression for the last few months, there would still have been difficulty in getting enough power to run many of the industrial concerns at top speed. Prospects for an early expansion of business are now improving as rapidly as is the power situation.

the executive council without first obtaining the written opinion and report of prominent officials in India, Ceylon, Java, the Federated Malay States and other countries employing indentured native labor.

The association drew attention to the danger that the lack of actual first-hand experience on the part of some, or all of the members of the executive, in regard to the employment of native women in other countries under plantation conditions, may easily lead to quite an erroneous point of view on the subject, which might adversely affect the future of Papuan industries. From all the foregoing it will be seen that the planters of Papua by their wise counsels are making strenuous efforts for the future prosperity of this far away British territory.

## UNITED STATES AID IN AVOIDING WARFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—"The cooperation of the United States is essential for general disarmament throughout the world," said Newton W. Rowell, one of the Canadian delegates at the Geneva conference, in addressing a meeting of the Toronto school-teachers.

"I believe that when the discussion and the debating are finished," he said, "the United States cannot keep out of this great international experiment any more than she could keep out of the war." The speaker was not sure whether the United States would ultimately join the League. "That question can be answered by the government and the people of the United States alone. And the less we or any other nations undertake to offer advice or to criticize the better for all concerned."

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## PALACIO VALDES IS MADE ACADEMICIAN

Distinguished Spanish Novelist Submits Himself to the Formal Reception, Although He Was Elected 14 Years Ago

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Armando Palacio Valdes, agreed to be one of the very finest novelists that modern Spain has produced, a distinguished writer with a cultured style who works as an artist and gives no favor to sensationalism—one who has always and to a peculiar degree despised mere popularity—has at last taken his seat in the Real Academia Espanola. It is another sign, following upon that which was made manifest the other day, when Serafino Alvarez Quintero was received into the bosom of the society, that the Spanish Academy is itself being better recognized in this present era and is showing a livelier appreciation of literary and artistic circumstances and possibilities than in the past.

Again, the reception of Palacio Valdes is significant in another way. One would naturally ask why the author of that fascinating and finely written story which is known in most parts of the civilized world, "La Hermana San Sulpicio," was not a Spanish Academician long before this, since his reputation was fixed at the highest long ago. The answer is that he was indeed elected to the Academy no less than 14 years ago, but out of neglect, indifference and a certain aversion to unnecessary publicity he has not hitherto submitted himself to the formal reception and taken his seat. The time had come, however, when this was a matter not to be neglected, and, following upon a delicate suggestion made to him, Palacio Valdes went forward to his reception. A great occasion was made of it by the Real Academia Espanola.

### A Chamber of Rare Interest

There was a distinguished gathering in the hall of the academy, which, if it does not possess such peculiar traditions as are attached to the salon beneath the cupola of the French Academy, is nevertheless a chamber of rare interest and significance. Here displayed in the stained glass windows and above the presidential table is the motto of the academy, a good one for all writers—"Limpia fij y da esplendor." One of the colored windows behind the said table bears in bold letters the word "Poesia" and that on the other side has "Elocuencia." Immediately behind the president's chair is a portrait of Felipe V and a small one of Cervantes, which is said to be the only one which is quite authentic in the matter of the features. The president and the secretary sit at the table, while the academicians sit in several short rows of chairs arranged transversely on the platform, the newly received member occupying a separate chair with a desk before it in front of the rows of chairs to the president's right, while the member intrusted with the response faces him at another desk on the other side.

The body of the hall is generally filled with invited guests, and so, too, with the balcony. Don Antonio Maura, clothed in the sage green uniform of the society, was in presidency on this occasion, and among others of distinction on the platform were the Bishop of Sion, Ortega Munilla, Mr. Cortazar, Mr. Cotarelo, Menedez Pidal, Mr. Carrascal, Ricardo L. n. Torr s Quevedo, Mr. Echegaray, Octavio Picon, Serafino and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero, Rodriguez Marin, Marques de Figueroa, Conde de Lisarraga, and others. It had been arranged that the Marques de Gerona (Eugenio Seiles) should deliver the response, but he was prevented from being present, and the address which had been prepared was read for him by Serafino Alvarez Quintero.

### Scholarly Work

The address of Palacio Valdes was long, but it was deeply interesting, and was a scholarly piece of work worthy of the man who prepared it. He was taking the place in the academy of the eminent novelist, his friend, Jose Maria de Pereda, and, according to usage, he devoted his opening passages to a tribute to the merits of the writer. He said that, reflecting upon Pereda, he felt comforted in his faith and in his love for the race to which he belonged. If they listened to foreigners they would understand that they were a moribund people, refractory toward modern progress, rebellious toward all discipline, incapable in the matter of politics and the industrial arts, and if they listened to what was said among themselves they would hear even worse things. The Spaniards, they would thus understand, were a collection of degenerate beings, impotent and of an incurable lowliness.

For his part was not one of those who fashioned illusions respecting his country. Nobody more than himself had deplored the great vices that were rooted in it, but a close and reflective observation of his contemporaries and a comparison with the natives of other countries had brought him to the conviction that the intelligence and character of the Spaniards, their native qualities, were not inferior to those of other civilized nations. They were only inferior to almost all in solidarity, in social discipline, and, to express it in a word, in education.

### Defining a Litterateur

Pereda, he went on to say, had been all his life a litterateur, nothing more than a litterateur, and he, Palacio Valdes, had asked himself many times what was a litterateur, what part did he play, what was it that he should represent in their modern society. For every man who had consecrated his life, or a great part of it, to letters, that subject could not do less than quicken a keen interest. And

## TROUBLES BEGIN TO FACE CONSTANTINE

Failure to Better Greek Internal Conditions and Realization of External Dangers May Quickly Bring Back Mr. Venizelos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Greek situation, writes W. Crawford Price, continues to evolve slowly amid considerable obscurity, due, on the one hand, to causes which are natural under the circumstances, and, on the other, to the very rigorous censure of all dispatches (including personal correspondence) from Greece, which is one of the characteristic acts of the new régime of the aesthetic emotion, but who were quite incapable of awakening it in their fellows. Through not distinguishing the one quality from the other the press groaned under the weight of so much sterile production and they suffered the invasion of a multitude of incapable authors. To imagine that to feel keenly or to be inflamed in the presence of a beautiful object was enough to be a poet was a great absurdity. In his long experience he had made a trial of persons whose sensibility, amounting almost to an infirmity, had caused admiration in him, people who were in ecstasies before a landscape, and who were carried to enthusiasm in reciting passages from Lamartine or Zorrilla. These same people had astonished him in passing to him the sheets on which they had allowed their thoughts to run, with not a happy phrase nor a delicate observation, nothing that might reveal inspiration or skill being imitated upon them. The power of devotion, or, what was the same thing, the capacity to make others enjoy the beauties that they themselves had felt so deeply was completely wanting in them. But Pereda was not one of these; Pereda had the power and exercised it to their vast advantage.

Plagiarism in Art

And from this point Palacio Valdes went off into a long consideration of some of the circumstances of modern literary production, dealing particularly with certain points of imitation or bald plagiarism in art and literature, justified and more than justified by the results achieved and the delight given to mankind. Shakespeare was specially mentioned for the unoriginality of some of his chief plots. A writer in the course of his experience might strike upon one, two or three interesting motives or plots, but it is almost impossible that he should discover 30 or 40. If Shakespeare had had scruples in this matter neither "Othello," nor "Hamlet" nor "The Merchant of Venice" would have been written. The same might be said of Molire who, as he himself confessed, felt no scruples in taking his goods from wherever he might find them.

Fecundity in letters did not consist in the number of books that were written but in what those books aroused, and how they embellished it. The most fecund writer that they had had in Spain in that sense was not Lope de Vega but Cervantes, and if that singular genius had been able to concentrate his marvelous faculties on a dozen dramatic works these might have been ranged by the side of "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," and "King Lear," and have gone on traveling all over the world, leaving a brilliant trail of light behind them, like "Quijote," instead of slumbering uncut upon the shelves of libraries.

Don Serafino Alvarez Quintero very sympathetically and with proper appreciation read a very witty response that had been written by Don Eugenio Seiles, Marques de Gerona, who in paying tribute to the new academician said that he was a fine example of the fact that it was enough to know how to write without thinking of the Academy, for the Academy would think in its turn of those who could write.

Don Antonio Maura attached the collar and medal of membership of the Academy to the new academician, who was afterward warmly congratulated by the other members and a large body of his friends.

### NEW GUINEA AND TROPICAL FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORT MORESBY, New Guinea—According to a recent report by the American trade commissioner in Melbourne, the Bismarck Archipelago—including that portion of New Guinea formerly under the control of the Germans and previously known as Kaiser Wilhelm Land—is very favorably situated for the development of tropical agriculture.

At the present time most of the cultivation is on low country, and—as is natural where communication is chiefly by water—it is mostly coastal. There are, however, highlands in the mountain ranges running up to 3000 or 4000 feet above sea level that are considered eminently suitable for agriculture and which are easily accessible. There are also several hundred miles of good roads connecting up the plantations and traversing such areas. Native labor is generally obtainable in reasonable quantities at a low cost.

The main agricultural products in the archipelago at present are coconuts, cocoa, rubber, arrowroot, kapok, and maize. Of these, the larger proportion are coconuts, there being about 7,000,000 palms under cultivation in the possessions. The copra returns for 1918 were about 21,200 tons, and for 1919 they are estimated at 27,000 tons. Copra is of high quality and commands a good price. Other staples for which the climate and soil are suitable are fibres, including manila and sisal hemp, sugar, cinchona, rice, apices, oils, fodders, and the like. The government maintains a department of agriculture, plantations, experiment stations, and demonstration plots.

even from the meager information which is permitted to escape from Athens, that Mr. Gounaris and Mr. Stratou are busily disputing the leadership. Neither will acknowledge the supremacy of the other, and both possess a personal following in the chamber. Constantine's real trouble is about to begin, for, while endeavoring to compose the differences of his political friends and substantially ameliorate the situation at home, he is faced with a more dangerous prospect, not only in Asia Minor, but also in the Balkan Peninsula, and within Greece itself.

Future developments in Hellas may be precipitated with greater speed than appears probable, for there can be no question that a failure to better internal conditions—difficult enough for a united anti-Venizelist government and practically impossible in a divided house—coupled with a realization of the external dangers incurred will speedily bring about a demand for the return of the Cretan states-

man for the return of the Cretan states-

TASMANIA HONORING SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—Every soldier who enlisted in Tasmania for the war—about 16,000 altogether—was made the recipient of a presentation on departing, and on their home coming every man was publicly welcomed and presented with a medal as a memento of the historic occasion. In each of the 49 municipalities of Tasmania steps have been taken permanently to honor them by the erection of memorials and "honor boards," and by planting avenues of trees. The government has spent more than £1,500,000 in repatriating its soldiers, and parliament has just conferred on them the right to vote for the Legislative Council without the necessity of possessing other statutory qualifications. Former soldiers are also exempted from the payment of rates on their land for three years, the money spent in repatriation to be repaid on the instalment plan.

## POSSIBILITIES OF THE HELICOPTERS

They Will Be Excellent Bombing Machines When Horizontal Speed Is Equal to Aeroplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The future developments of the helicopter flying machine are being closely considered, not only by the French and British governments, but also by commercial interests in England and on the Continent.

The helicopter is not a competitor of the aeroplane. It is an entirely different type of aircraft, but the one is in reality a complement of the other, and if their respective uses are not the same, they nevertheless will be of equal importance in that immense future which it is generally believed is reserved for aircraft.

For military purposes the helicopter will be an incomparable observation machine, and when its horizontal speed becomes equal to that of any other aeroplane, a formidable bombing machine. For work at sea its advantages are evident. Aeroplanes cannot land on the decks of warships except in the face of great difficulties and with the aid of special and cumbersome landing decks, which involve a waste of space which can scarcely be afforded.

The helicopter alone is capable of getting over these difficulties in a satisfactory manner. By its use it will be possible to rise vertically from the deck of a ship and to land in the same way. Merely to mention these several applications is to justify the interest which has been taken in the attempt to develop this type of machine.

In a few months the helicopter will enter upon a phase of decisive achievement. A remarkable fact regarding the helicopter is that no new theory is involved. Everything is known and it is merely a question of adaptation.

The progress of aero-dynamics during the war will find here a direct application. Powerful and light engines of a high power to weight ratio, the improvements in the qualities of wings, the use in construction of light alloys, will all play their part. The one single shadow over the picture is that of the difficulties of actual mechanical construction. The helicopter will be an instrument of precision whose parts will be united one to the other by members carefully constructed and minutely calculated. This heavier-than-air machine will be more than any dependent upon craftsmanship.

What it may be asked, will be the first use for the helicopter, the most important, the most desirable? The first helicopter will likely be called more properly the hydro-helicopter. For marine navigation work the value of the helicopter is of the very first order; it will be the eye of the ship. To state only one example of its use in the future it is possible to conceive that a flotilla of helicopters could rise from the deck of a liner in distress, and remove to security several hundred meters above the turbulent waves all the passengers, women and children, while they waited for a rescuing ship. For naval purposes applications for the helicopter are of capital importance for seeking out and bombing submarines, for fire control, intercommunication purposes, and the carrying of supplies between squadrons; for such the helicopter will necessarily be an invaluable auxiliary.

The probable characteristics of the first type of helicopter to be constructed will be something as follows: Total weight 800 kilos; useful weight, pilot and armament, 150 kilos; engine power, 120 horsepower; climbing speed, three meters a second; horizontal speed, 100 kilometers an hour. The construction of such a machine ought not to be far off, for the hydro-helicopter is nevertheless already possible and usable. The realization of the first practical helicopter flying machine is expected this year.

## PROPOSALS FOR A TRADE UNION FUSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A conference of representatives of four unions, recently held at the offices of the National Federation of General Workers in London, discussed a scheme for amalgamation, which will, when completed, it is claimed, create the largest single trade union organization in the world, with an immediate total membership of over one million.

Will Thorne, M. P., presided at the conference, and among those present were J. R. Clynes, president of the National Union of General Workers, and Arthur Hayday, M. P. The unions affected by the amalgamation are: National Union of General Workers, Workers Union, Municipal Employees Association, and National Amalgamated Union of Labor. The conference completed a draft of proposals for the amalgamation of the four unions. This will be submitted to the executives of each of the unions concerned, with a view to any possible amendments they may desire to put forward.

A joint meeting of the four executives will be called in the near future to consider any amendments proposed to the scheme, and it is expected that at this meeting a formal agreement will be arrived at, and that immediately afterward a ballot vote of the members of each union will be taken on the acceptance or otherwise of the amalgamation scheme. There is every prospect, it is understood, of the fusion becoming an accomplished fact within a month or two.

### CITY MANAGER FOR TAMPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Florida—A. W. D. Hall, who has been city manager of Jackson, Michigan, for five years, has accepted an offer from the city commissioners of Tampa to become city manager here at a salary of \$3000.

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### An Important Offering of Women's Tailored Suits (sizes 34 to 46)

will constitute an interesting feature on the Third Floor.

The assortment comprises several Spring models, developed in tweed, homespun and cheviot mixtures; all in the new colorings

Special at \$38.00

For Monday

### Women's Sports Skirts of Poplin Faconne

in beige, silver, brown, blue, white and black, and in a number of attractive models,

will be priced at \$16.50

this being much less than the real worth sizes: 26 to 34 inches waist measure

(Third Floor)

Interesting Special Sales

of

### Dresses, Blouses, Lingerie, House Robes, Household Linens and Blankets

are now in progress on the Sixth Floor

## 'ALIENS DEPORTED IN LAST YEAR'

More Than 2500 Sent From United States for Various Causes—Study Throws Light on Their Views and Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, 2777 aliens were deported for various causes. Between November 1, 1919, and April 26, 1920, warrants were issued by the Department of Labor for the arrest of 6350 aliens, who were alleged to be in the country in violation of the law. Approximately 3000 arrests were made. Of these, about 2500 were alleged members of the Communist Party, and the remainder were alleged members of the Union of Russian Workers.

A "cross-section study" of 200 cases among those arrested was made by the Rev. Constantine M. Panuzio and other investigators for the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. One of his conclusions is that, with the exception of the comparatively few who were clearly deportable under the law, "these aliens needed not legal, but social and educational, treatment looking toward an effectual interpretation to them of the best ideals of American life."

The commission says that cruel and abusive treatment at the time of arrest and during detention was shown in some cases; others were forced to make admissions contrary to actual fact because of inquisitorial methods used by government agents, and in one case a government official acted as an "agent provocateur." Only a small number of the aliens could be classed as dangerous radicals, the report asserts.

### Two-Thirds Russians

"We have found," says the report, "that these aliens were the common run of work-folk; storekeepers, shop-workers, shoemakers, carpenters, mechanics, unskilled laborers and the like. Nearly two-thirds of them were Russians. Almost nine-tenths were between the ages of 20 and 40. They had resided in this country for a comparatively long period. Over half of them had families, most of whom were living in the United States and included American-born children. The large majority had a little knowledge of English, and many of them had made application for American citizenship papers. A few had served in the United States military forces, and most of them had purchased bonds or in other ways taken part in war-time activities. We find that they were arrested mostly in groups while attending meetings in public halls. In not a few cases there were no warrants of arrest until long after the apprehension. At the police stations or other places of detention, a number of the aliens appear to have been forced to sign statements which were later introduced as evidence against them. It is also clear that at first they were not permitted to see their relatives or friends. Some evidently received cruel and abusive treatment at the time of arrest and during the period of detention."

### Trials Only Hearings

A "trial" was in some cases not given them until weeks after they were imprisoned. Even at best their "trial" was, as provided by law, only an administrative hearing. In this proceeding the immigrant inspector, who was usually a man untrained in law, and often without even an academic training, acted as prosecutor, judge and jury at the same time. Interpreters were often necessary because the aliens' knowledge of English was so imperfect. In some instances the very man who originally had caused the arrest of the alien acted as interpreter at the hearing. Frequently the accused was not informed of his right to counsel, and when he was so informed, it was done after the representatives of the government had extracted from him, sometimes by inquisitorial methods, all the admissions they desired.

This cross-section study reveals that only a small number of these aliens could be classed as dangerous radicals. A large number of them were transferred from the Socialist Party either without their knowledge or without understanding the significance of such a transfer. We find evidence that aliens were induced to join proscribed organizations through the efforts of a provocative agent. The simplicity of their testimonies, their obvious sincerity, their straightforwardness, testify to the fact that the majority of the persons involved in this study were simple-minded folk who entertained no purpose hostile to the American Government or the American people.

### Indeterminate Sentences

"Some of these aliens were held for a considerable period, which was virtually equivalent to an indeterminate sentence. A number were detained for weeks after they had been ordered released. In the meantime their families had been left without means of support. As a consequence of all this a volume of prejudice and suspicion has been produced among immigrant groups which it will require perhaps years to allay. It is impossible to know how much of the hostility now being reported on the part of foreign countries against America is due to the impressions made upon the nationals of other countries who have resided in the United States."

An illuminating statement bearing on the present attitude toward the United States of deported aliens, and

the attitude of their friends, is furnished by the testimony of Tony Smolik, whose Department of Justice designation was "Warrant No. 54709/280." He testified:

"When I came to this country and saw the Statue of Liberty, I tipped my hat to it and I was happy! During my stay in this country I could not find any understanding from the American people toward myself, and have been frowned upon all the time as a 'Polack' in public places. When my wife came here, both of us went to work, and my wife also came to the conclusion that Americans did not treat her as they treated one another, but always called her 'Polack.' The final result is that the wife is in the hospital, and I am arrested by the government which I tried to understand and obey."

### ILLINOIS SECURITIES LAW NOT ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Faulty enforcement of the Illinois Securities Law was responsible for the failure of the Attorney-General of Illinois in his recent attempt to stop the sale of securities of the Cooperative Society of America, according to a well-known authority on corporation law in this State, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The Attorney-General sought an injunction in a court of equity, but his appeal was denied on the ground that a violation of the Illinois Securities Law is a crime and should be punished by criminal proceedings. According to the authority interviewed, simply ignoring the Illinois Securities Law is enough to bring \$25,000 for each sale of securities, whether any fraud or intended fraud can be proven or not. The Cooperative Society of America, it is charged, has not only turned its back on the law, but it has repeatedly refused to seek qualification when urged by law enforcement officers of this State.

### INSURANCE ISSUE IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi.—The disastrous and far-reaching effect of the suits instituted recently by Stokes v. Robertson, state revenue agent, against the 159 fire insurance companies and their more than 800 agents in Mississippi on the allegation that they are operating under a trust and combine that fixes rates on all risks in this State, contrary to the statutes, is shown in a letter written by T. F. Davis, president of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, to T. M. Henry, insurance commissioner of this State. President Davis says: "This fire insurance matter is one of very grave importance to us, and to our farmer borrowers in Mississippi to whom we have loaned about \$12,000,000. We have made our loans on certain security, and have sold bonds against them, and we are, therefore, absolutely in duty bound to see that said security is in no way impaired or endangered. Those who want and are bound to have insurance, especially in handling cotton, are put to a great deal of inconvenience."

### SETTLERS OBJECT TO IRRIGATION CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—White settlers on the Horte division of the Flathead Indian Reservation reclamation project have forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior a letter of protest against the method of levying construction and maintenance charges for the irrigation system. The settlers assert that although but a third of the irrigable land is developed and receiving water, the full cost of operation each year is placed against the owners of this one-third. They make the point that this is unfair to them, in that the owners of the remaining two-thirds of the tract may come in and obtain water later on equal terms with the original users without having borne a share of the preliminary expense. The letter urges the department to make a flat charge yearly on every acre under the project and then an additional charge for the water used.

### BRUSHES FROM PALMETTO ROOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLDSMAR, Florida.—Utilization of the fibrous palmetto root, which has for many years been not only a waste product, but a great hindrance to agricultural development, has at last been brought about by the establishment of a brush and fiber company in this city. The brush industry of the United States uses annually millions of dollars' worth of imported fiber, and, as the palmetto is the only fiber native to this country, the future of the industry in Florida would seem to have fine possibilities. The products made of the fiber are on display at the museum of state resources, in Tampa, Florida.

### VILLE DE PARIS SEVENTH AT OLIVE B. H. DYES CO. LOS ANGELES, CAL

AUTHENTIC SPORTS APPAREL  
for Women and Misses  
ENGLISH SPORTS APPAREL SHOP  
Fifth Floor

## CHILDREN'S ART IN VIENNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When the writer visited the children's art exhibition at 217 Knightsbridge, London, he had the good fortune to meet Mr. E. Hawker, to whose endeavors the present exhibition owes its existence. Mr. Hawker went to Vienna last Easter as a member of

then that something besides environment conduces to the production of good art from the child. And we can only conclude that something is the method of teaching. Where some such method as Professor Cizek uses in his school (and he claims to be the only teacher on these lines in Europe, which may be strictly true, but certainly is not in a wider sense), we have more or less the results he gets. His system is best given in his own words:

"The pupil has the opportunity of

the fuller performance of everything in the daily life, whether it be in making a bicycle, beds, or darning socks. Again examples of direct designing with the needle by pupils of Milton Mount College, near Crawley, have recently been on show in London. Here each child—from 10 years to 13—is given a strip of holland and a plait of colored wools and cottons of various shades. Their attention is called to the beautiful pattern made by woods and forests, the rhythm of masses of foliage. They can use any colors they

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WORLD'S BUSINESS  
IN NEED OF LEADER

Organizer, With International Conception of Finance and Trade, Wanted to Coordinate and Stimulate Activities

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Business men and financiers of all nations are realizing more keenly each day the imperative need for men and an organization of international vision and authority respectively to coordinate the world's business, which is far from normal, not because of lack of supply or lack of demand, but because it lacks a directing head.

Lord Inverforth, British Minister of Munitions, voiced it recently in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, when he said, in regard to the stagnant condition of trade, that he regarded "the master key to the situation was a bold and intelligent system of finance."

Herbert Hoover has touched upon it in various utterances. Leading financiers and business men are increasingly subscribing to the general idea as the way to stimulate more normal business. One of the latest to add his conviction of this need is John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, now in Europe, who sends this message:

"The world's business is in trouble. Some nations cannot sell their surplus of agriculture, industries and minerals. Other nations greatly need them. Plenty of idle ships to carry them. Millions of people out of employment.

"Nations are still spending money for war-like drunken sailors. The world's business has no directing head. It needs an association of nations whose object is to do good to all the people, to stop war and fight with brains, not with bullets; to stop Bolshevikism, to extend international credit. Civilization is at stake. Wake up, America, before it is too late!"

## World Leaders Needed

Undoubtedly the world of business and finance especially needs men with a genius for organization on an international scale, able to think in terms of all nations and work out the problem on a basis of what is for the best interest of the greatest number. Men familiar with world affairs, skilled in the knowledge of finance and trade, with an ability to put into action the words of the economist that the only permanent and real prosperity is the prosperity that encompasses the entire world. The great war has illustrated better than ever that there are broad grounds of common interest, upon which all nations meet, and these, in the days of peace, are especially the trade points of contact.

With France, Italy, Germany and other European countries advancing steadily the work of rehabilitating their industrial and agricultural condition, yet needing goods, with Great Britain and North and South American countries all carrying a surplus of raw and manufactured stuffs, it is clear that the outstanding requirements in the world is credit machinery to restore business activity.

While the fixing of the German indemnity will settle one momentous question, there will still be many financial problems that business may not see started very far toward settlement until an international conference is held, such as the one proposed for 1922 to the Council of the League of Nations.

## Foreign Exchange

One of the accepted barometers of the condition of international affairs is the foreign exchange quotations, especially sterling, and the recent strong advance in this index is regarded as a significant reflection of an internal improvement. While the published news from the Allied Commission in Paris may not be as favorable as it might be, it is certain some of the difficulties are being smoothed out and the industrial and financial, as well as the political, world will respond accordingly.

Some encouraging signs are found in the same statements for the week from England and France. The Bank of England reports that the bank's reserves to liabilities is now 14.20 per cent, compared with a previous 13.40 per cent, or an increase in the total reserves of £52,000. Outstanding Treasury notes decreased from £314,554,000 last week to £310,904,000.

The French bank's weekly statement reported further reduction of 239,800 francs in outstanding banknotes currency, making total reduction of 876,000,000 from the high total of the beginning of the month. This makes a favorable comparison with the similar period in last January, when the maximum reduction during the month was less than 100,000,000 francs. So, outstanding circulation is still \$30,000,000 francs above that of a year ago.

## Money Market Condition

The availability of money in the United States for certain classes of securities is affected by the quick sale of \$30,000,000 Belgian bonds on an 8 per cent basis. This augurs well for absorption of other foreign issues which are likely to be offered in the near future.

The continued investment demands it would appear are to be of some effect in preventing the money markets from reflecting the extraordinary deflation of the past 12 months and the general depression in business now taking place.

In New York the municipal bond market has shown considerable improvement recently as to transactions by dealers and flotation of new loans by municipalities.

Last week many important loans were negotiated, including \$11,455,000

4 per cent bonds by Chicago, \$10,125,000 5 per cent to 6 per cent serial bonds by Detroit, and a large number of smaller loans. Monday Philadelphia sold \$5,000,000 30-year 5 per cent bonds at 102.91, the highest price recorded for any substantial issue in the last year.

This price reflects a slight improvement in the money market, which is expected to grow better gradually. The steady rise in Liberty and Victory Loans has helped municipal bond prices.

Trading in all bonds on the New York Stock Exchange in 1920, totaling \$3,587,623,000, was the largest in history. Though little higher than the 1919 total of \$3,697,630,000, the 1920 figure doubled the 1918 total of \$1,975,235,500 and was nearly four times the 1917 sum of \$1,023,281,900.

Liberty Loan sales in 1920 of \$2,824,870,000 just failed to reach the record of \$2,841,764,000 made in 1919, but doubled the 1918 figures of \$1,404,705,500.

Pennsylvania Railroad has sold to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. \$60,000,000 15-year, 5½ per cent internal trust gold bonds, which will be offered at 99½, yielding about 6.8 per cent on the investment.

RECORD INCREASE  
IN OIL PRODUCTION

Output in the United States in 1920 Was 442,000,000 Barrels, a Gain of 19 Per Cent

NEW YORK, New York—The production of oil in the United States in 1920 amounted to 442,000,000 barrels, an increase of 73,000,000 barrels, or 19 per cent over the 1919 output. This is a record increase, and the year's production exceeded any previous year. The average increase in the preceding 10 years was 7.58 per cent. In the previous 10 years the average annual increase was 10.4 per cent.

Numerous elements enter into the situation which make it certain the 1920 gain will not be approached within the next few years. Foremost is the slackening in demand for petroleum products, which has caused retrenchment in operations all through the industry and has brought about big reductions in the number of drilling operations. Drilling costs have been very high, tending to reduce the number of operations which companies can finance. Another big factor is the relatively smaller amount of proven acreage available for drilling operations. Last year saw more than 35,000 new wells completed in the United States alone. In Oklahoma, oil man estimate, 60 per cent of the proven acreage available at the beginning of 1920 was drilled last year.

With a falling off in drilling operations, pools with "flush" production will decline because of there being no replacement by new wells of the lower production of the older ones. In Kansas and Oklahoma it is estimated there are 150,000 barrels of "flush" production which will decline rather rapidly, and by May these "flush" or new wells, are not expected to be producing more than 75,000 barrels a day.

At present there are no indications of any large field being brought in in the mid-continent section which might upset market conditions. Producers, however, are watching developments in Arkansas, where it is believed an oil pool has been uncovered, but it will be several months before any definite line can be obtained on the possibility of production there.

DULL SESSION IN  
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—While there was some improvement in the last hour of the stock market yesterday the session for the most part was dull and practically featureless. The closing was firm. Call money held at 7 per cent. The total sales numbered 521,600 shares.

The market closed generally firm: Steel 83½, up ½; Northern Pacific 87½, up 2½; Mexican Petroleum 105, up 2½; End-Johnson 62½, up 1½.

## PACKERS' FINANCIAL REPORT

CHICAGO, Illinois—A total income of \$5,720,436 is reported by the Allied Packers, Incorporated, for the year ending October 30, 1920. Operating expenses for the year were \$5,298,222 and profits from operations \$422,214. After interest and other charges there was a loss of \$2,075,984 for the year. The report says last year was probably the most difficult in the history of the packing industry. The general balance sheet shows \$3,501,314 of cash, \$4,509,873 notes and accounts receivable, \$8,444,105 inventories, \$7,740,882 bank loans and overdraft, and \$1,051,783 accounts payable and accrued account.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices advanced slightly yesterday, after declines at the start, March closing at 155½ and May at 154½. Corn held firm, May closing at 66½ and July at 65½. Hogs and provisions were firm. January pork 22.72b.; May pork 23.10; January lard 18.00; May lard 13.67; January ribs 11.97; May ribs 12.45.

## RUSSIAN BOND TRADING

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in the 4 per cent certificates of the Imperial Russian Government, having a par value of \$2,310,000,000 rubles, was suspended Thursday by the New York Stock Exchange. It was explained that interest charges on the bonds had not been paid since the Soviet Government gained control and that underwriters on the bonds had no information as to when interest payments would be renewed.

REOPENING BRANCH  
SHOPS IN GERMANY

Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Explains Situation

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reopening of branch manufacturers of American concerns in Germany is largely a question of confidence in the future of the country and in the existence of a sufficient demand to warrant the operation, according to Dr. Roy S. MacElwee, Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Dr. MacElwee pointed out that, although the Germans used American plants during the war for the manufacture of materials, the factories were not confiscated and the American concerns were notified shortly after the armistice that the plants could be reoccupied.

It is recently announced that the National Cash Register Company is taking up production in its factory near Berlin. After a controversy over permission to import into Germany certain tools necessary to manufacture the product, it is reported that the German economic ministry decided to allow the entrance of the shipment of tools. The representative of the American Cash Register Company is said first to have been refused permission for the importation, but, after an appeal to higher authority and argument to the effect that operation of the plant would be excellent for Germany, was granted the concession.

Dr. MacElwee pointed out that operation of a manufacturing plant in Germany is possible at a considerable saving. Labor, he says, has increased in cost about 10 times, but the mark is so low that American companies can purchase raw material comparatively cheap. Also, operating on a mark basis, it is possible to sell to other European countries, and even to the United States, at a reasonable price and yet at a profit. The only deterrents to American firms reopening operations in their German plants have been, it is said, lack of confidence in the political, financial, and economic structure, uncertainty as to the supply of raw material, and lack of demand in a world whose productive and consumptive powers hover below the minimum.

GENERALLY DULL  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Addressees of influential bankers at the half-yearly meetings of stockholders failed to help securities on the stock exchange yesterday. The markets generally were dull and the customary week-end abstentionism was in evidence.

Forced selling caused weakness in spots in the gilt-edged section. Foreign loans also were inclined to drop. The oil group showed an improvement. Shell, Transport & Trading was 5% and Mexican Eagle 6 3-16. Rubbers also were better but industrials did not rally. Hudson Bay was 6.

TRADE IS IMPROVING  
SAYS BANK REPORT

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Reports almost unanimously declared that signs are pointing to a distinct business revival in the near future and that the turn of the year has witnessed a decided change in business sentiment, according to the January business review of the Fourth Federal Reserve Bank.

The dull period was brought about by the working of inexorable natural laws, says the review, and when business becomes active again, it will be upon a more sound and stable basis and offer a much better hope for a lasting prosperity. The improved position of the federal reserve banks is an indication of easier credit conditions, says the report, and lower costs of business will follow lower commodity prices.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Jan. 28	Jan. 21
U S Liberty 3½s.....	91.96	92.26
U S Liberty Ed. 1917.....	87.10	87.10
U S Liberty 1st 4½s.....	87.40	88.30
U S Liberty 2d 4½s.....	87.00	88.06
U S Liberty 3d 4½s.....	90.00	91.08
U S Liberty 4th 4½s.....	87.22	88.30
U S Victory 4½s.....	97.34	97.20
U S Victory 5½s.....	97.36	97.22
Argentine 5s, rcts, 1909.....	70	70
Belgian gold, notes 6s, 1925.....	91.54	91.54
Belgium 5s, 1915-1925.....	90.96	90.96
Belgium external 5s, 1914-1925.....	100	100
Chinese 5s, rcts, 1951.....	42	42
C of Berne, Swit, s.s., w.l., 45 95½s.....	95	95
City of Christiansia 5s, 1945.....	97	96
City of Paris 6s, 1921.....	96	96
City of Zurich 5s, 1936.....	96	96
Copenhagen 5½s, 1944.....	74	75
Cuba 4½s, 1949.....	65	65
Cuba 5s, 1945.....	99	99
Denmark 5s, 1921.....	99	99
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1926.....	99	99
Dom of Can 2-yr notes, '21 99	99	99
Dom of Can 5s, 1926.....	90	90
Dom of Can 10-yr notes, '28 92%	92	92
Dom of Can 5s, 1931.....	85	85
French Government, 5s, 1945.....	98	99
Japan, 4s, f. 1931.....	61	60
Japan 1st 4½s, f. 1923.....	80	80
Japan 2d 4½s, f. 1925.....	97	78
Norway 5s, 1914-1925.....	99	99
Switzerland 5s, 1910-1925.....	100	102
U K of G Brit 2-yr notes, '21 99	99	99
U K of G Brit 5s, cts, '22 95½	92	92
U K of G Brit 5s, cts, '23 88½	86	86
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½s, 27 88½	86	86
Mexico 4s, 1954.....	30	30
Mexico 5s, f. 1915.....	40%	40%

## CRUDE OIL BEING STORED

TULSA, Oklahoma—The Empire Pipe Company's subsidiary of the Cities Service Company announces it will not buy any more oil in southern Oklahoma but will store all crude offered. It handles approximately 8000 barrels daily from that territory. The situation is interpreted to mean that pipe lines intend to let producers store all oil until demand is normal.

BRITISH FOREIGN  
TRADE LAST YEAR

Total Exports Increased £536,-  
930,665 in 1920 Compared  
With Previous Year—Com-  
bined Trade Made Record

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On the whole Great Britain made a good showing in her foreign trade for 1920 with increases of £536,930,665 in her exports and £310,885,908 in her imports over 1919. The total exports were £1,356,569,027, as compared with £798,638,362 in 1919, while the imports show a figure of £1,936,742,120, as compared with £1,626,156,212, the combined trade reaching a record of £3,272,511.

Recent returns have shown that exports, along with invisible exports, were exceeding imports, which were showing a falling off, thus indicating that goods were not being paid for but sent abroad on credit. This could not continue indefinitely and consequently the marked decline in December exports might have been anticipated, namely, from about £119,000,000 in November to approximately £96,000,000 in December. This is the lowest figure since last February, and over £14,000,000 below the monthly average for the entire year. This accounts for the unemployment and the trade slump from which the country is suffering.

## Decrease in Imports

There was a decrease in the imports for December of £26,177,392 as compared with the corresponding month of 1919, the figures for last month being £142,785,245, against £169,602,637. Exports, however, showed an advance of £5,772,290, the totals in December, 1920, and 1919, being respectively £6,630,523 and £90,858,232 but, as stated above, a considerable fall from the figure of November.

Most of the decline in imports in December was due to a drop of £24,157,396 in raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, raw cotton and cotton waste accounting for £18,029,651 of this amount. Whereas food, drink, etc., also showed a drop—£6,379,445—articles wholly or mainly manufactured advanced by £3,617,292. In the latter category iron and steel and manufactures thereof showed an

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## T. R. COWARD WINS OVER HEMINWAY

**Leading Class B Players of the Harvard and Yale Clubs Will Be the Contenders in the Final Round for the Title**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The leading Class B players of the Harvard Club and the Yale Club, as has been expected since the announcement of the draw, will be the contenders in the final round for the Class B squash tennis championship, as T. R. Coward, Yale Club, won an easy victory in straight games over E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, while F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, had even less trouble in disposing of P. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club.

Many enthusiasts were present at the Squash Club courts, when Coward and Heminway began their match. Coward had the service, but failed to use it, driving the ball into the telltale. Heminway then took the lead, but a run of seven in the fourth inning gave Coward the advantage and he continued his progress to the end of the game, winning in the ninth inning, 15-4.

The second game was easier at first for Coward, who used his change of pace for many placements. Coward captured the game on a low drive which Heminway sent into the telltale, 15-8. The third game was closer, as Heminway's steadiness caused Coward to make many wild drives out of court. Heminway took the lead at 10-7, but Coward caught him at 13-all, and after several shifts of service managed to capture the final game and match when Heminway was unable to evade one of his own drives. The point score:

First Game	Coward ..... 0 1 0 7 0 0 2 4 1-15
Heminway ..... 2-1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-4	
Second Game	Coward ..... 0 1 2 5 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3-15
Heminway ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 4 1 0 1 0 0-8	
Third Game	Coward ..... 1 1 1 3 0 3 0 0 1 0 2 1 4 0 0 1 0 0-15
Heminway ..... 1 0 0 1 0 1 7 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0-15	

Meantime Whitlock was disposing of Seller in an adjoining court. He gained a long lead right at the start, and speedily ran out the game, depending on service and angle shooting for his successive runs. He was also far in the lead in the second game, 12-5, when Seller played a remarkable rally, using remarkable defensive shots and bringing his score to within 1 point of Whitlock. But the latter continued his fine work and soon took the remaining points. The final game was a walkover for Whitlock, who showed steady improvement throughout. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP  
(Class B)

Semi-Final Round

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 15-4, 15-8.

F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, defeated P. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, 15-4, 15-8.

## IOWA STATE HAS A HARD SCHEDULE

**Ames College Has Five Members of Last Year's Wrestling Team Among Its Candidates**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa.—With five members of last year's team and 90 candidates to choose from, Iowa State College wrestlers face the hardest mat schedules ever arranged for the Ames school.

The seven meets, all on the home floor, include matches with practically all of the colleges that stand high in wrestling in the middle west and one intercollegiate contest—the meet with Pennsylvania State College, intercollegiate champions of the east.

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The race for first place in the 155-pound class seems to be between A. H. Groth '21, an "A" man of last year, and

## PRINCETON HAS VETERANS BACK

**Prospects of Turning Out a Strong Varsity Crew at New Jersey University Are Considered to Be Very Bright**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Princeton's crew practice is now in its third week with about 100 candidates reporting for daily work on the machines in the basement of the Brokaw Gymnasium. Judging from the material in the squad, the Tigers should have one of the best eights that has graced the waters of Lake Carnegie since Princeton took up rowing again after 26-year lapse, in 1912.

J. D. Spaeth will coach the crew as usual, and will have John Fitzpatrick as an assistant again this year. The coach is an institution in Princeton rowing, and despite his work as a member of the English department always finds time to act as head rowing coach from January to June.

Capt. H. C. Creswell '22, the first junior ever to head the Orange and Black eight, and six other veterans of the successful 1920 season, are back in college and available for the varsity boat again this spring.

Creswell is the most logical candidate for stroke, the seat which he filled a year ago. The Princeton captain is a big, rangy oarsman, but until mid-season he had always been in the middle of the boat, and the quickness with which he accustomed himself to the new position leads Coach Spaeth to believe that he will turn out to be one of the best strokes in the country this spring. J. R. Campbell '21 is another likely stroke oar, but he is greatly handicapped by a lack of weight. Campbell has stroked the junior varsity for two seasons and appears likely to lead the second boat again this year.

S. W. Milne '22, who rowed at No. 7 last year, will probably be in this seat during the present season. Milne captained his freshman boat at Princeton and made an excellent showing in his first season of intercollegiate rowing last year. Like Creswell he rowed in all of Princeton's races last year.

H. F. Brigham '21 is the veteran No. 5 out for the eight. He was given a trial at No. 3, but has recently been displaced by J. B. Lewis '22, who transferred from Columbia last year. While at Columbia he stroked the 1922 freshman crew.

G. J. Cooke '22 is the most logical candidate for No. 4. Cooke rowed in this seat on his freshman eight in 1919 and on the varsity last year. J. L. Sinclair '22, who was the regular No. 3 last spring, has been tried out at No. 5, but recently gave way to R. S. Newlin '21. L. F. Page '22 is regarded as almost a certainty at bow. Page was on the fine freshman crew two years ago, and ousted the varsity bow of 1919, B. B. McAlpin Jr. '21, from the boat last spring. McAlpin is still at the university and is at present captaining the 150-pound crew.

H. L. Chisholm '21 is the veteran No. 2 of last year's varsity; but after being given a trial in that seat this winter, he has been displaced by W. T. Fleming '23, stroke of his freshman eight. J. S. Curtis '21 is rowing at No. 6, having recently displaced A. P. Morgan '23, who stroked the freshman boat in 1919.

One of the biggest handicaps to the Princeton rowing régime last June was the graduation of F. F. Rosenbaum '20, who had coxed three Princeton varsities on the water. R. B. Scull '21 will probably get Rosenbaum's place behind the megaphone. He was coxswain on the junior varsity last year, and through his work as coxswain of the freshmen in 1919 has a thorough knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of the men who will probably make up the varsity eight this year.

In addition to the veterans mentioned above, Princeton lost only one man from the junior varsity last year, which made a record almost equal to that of the varsity. In addition to Campbell, F. B. Bowman '21, P. D. Moser '22, Murray Simlaire '22, H. F. Brent '21, and H. D. McKinnon of the Juniors, are all possible varsity material.

Princeton's freshman eight won its event at the American Henley in 1920, and all of the first-year men are now available for use in the first shell, but they will have hard work ousting the varsity and junior varsity men from the first two boats because of their lack of experience.

Princeton has installed two new rowing machines in the gymnasium, and the varsity, junior varsity, and third eights will now be able to work out side by side all winter, an arrangement that will greatly help the coaches in comparing the candidates.

## PENNSYLVANIA TO MAKE TRIP TO CUBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Plans have practically been completed for the University of Pennsylvania basketball team to make a trip to Cuba to play the leading athletic clubs in a series of four games. A year ago Pennsylvania, after winning 19 games straight, including the Intercollegiate league championship, won a post-season series from the University of Chicago, and this year the basketball committee at the university is anxious that the Cuban trip be successfully undertaken. The official sanction of the Athletic Council is all that remains to make the trip assured.

According to plans, Pennsylvania would be called upon to play two games with the Cuban Athletic Club and two with the Havana Athletic Club.

E. G. McKibben '22, Groth, with his superior experience, now has the choice.

R. N. Barker '21 and A. L. Birch '21, both veterans of last year, are the contenders in the 175-pound class. Barker, who was all-western football guard in 1919, is developing into a clever wrestler with an abundance of strength. Birch has had more experience on the mat.

Leigh Wallace '22, all-western football center this year, is the only outstanding candidate for the heavyweight division. He wrestled part of last season after returning to college from service in the army.

In the last few years wrestling has assumed the position of a major sport at Iowa State College. The schedule this year is probably the most severe arranged for any college in the middle west. The match with the Pennsylvania State College team here April 1 is expected; if both teams maintain their records of previous seasons, to be an intersectional championship affair. The complete schedule of matches, all of which are to be held at Ames, is as follows:

January 21—Indiana University; 29—University of Wisconsin; 30—University of Nebraska; 18—Oklahoma State College; 26—University of Minnesota.

March 4—Northwestern University.

April 1—Pennsylvania State College.

STANFORD WINS BOTH CONTESTS

**Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Champions Make a Fine Start in This Year's Race**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California.—Stanford Jr. University got away to a fine start this week in an attempt to again capture the Pacific Coast Conference basketball title, by decisively defeating Oregon Agricultural College in their two opening games of the season.

Stanford won on January 23 by 32 to 18 and repeated its success the following night with a score of 33 to 25. This leaves Stanford undefeated in the Conference, and a similar record for five pre-Conference season games.

The Conference games indicate a season of brilliant play. Basketball has the attention of every university and college on the Pacific Coast, and the brand of play to date is justifying the interest. Superior knowledge of the game was shown by Stanford in the opening contest, and the defeat of O. A. C. was due to plain superiority rather than any lack of skill on the part of the visitors. Stanford showed snappy team work in both games. Herwards, C. E. Righter '21, W. L. Rogers and R. H. Mills '21, veterans of last season, developed wonderful speed. The guards were no less active, but failed at times to break the clever combination of the Oregon Aggies. O. A. C. gave the Cardinal a harder fight in the second game, finishing the first half of the contest only one point behind Stanford, 12 to 11. In the second half, however, the team work of the Stanford forwards outwitted Oregon and netted the 33 to 25 score. The summaries:

FIRST GAME	Coward ..... 0 1 0 7 0 0 2 4 1-15
Heminway ..... 2-1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-4	
Second Game	Coward ..... 0 1 2 5 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3-15
Heminway ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 4 1 0 1 0 0-8	
Third Game	Coward ..... 1 1 1 3 0 3 0 0 1 0 2 1 4 0 0 1 0 0-15
Heminway ..... 1 0 0 1 0 1 7 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0-15	

Meantime Whitlock was disposing of Seller in an adjoining court. He gained a long lead right at the start, and speedily ran out the game, depending on service and angle shooting for his successive runs. He was also far in the lead in the second game, 12-5, when Seller played a remarkable rally, using remarkable defensive shots and bringing his score to within 1 point of Whitlock. But the latter continued his fine work and soon took the remaining points. The final game was a walkover for Whitlock, who showed steady improvement throughout. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP  
(Class B)

Semi-Final Round

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 15-4, 15-8.

F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, defeated P. A. Seller, Montclair Athletic Club, 15-4, 15-8.

## IOWA STATE HAS A HARD SCHEDULE

**Ames College Has Five Members of Last Year's Wrestling Team Among Its Candidates**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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Club. E. H. Vare Jr. '21, manager of the Pennsylvania football team the past season, was a Cuban visitor over the holidays and says that the Havana teams are well versed in the American style of basketball and all the games draw big crowds. He said the Cuban Athletic Club is especially strong and will be able to give Pennsylvania a keen battle.

It is proposed to leave Philadelphia in time to play the contests the last week in March. As the Pennsylvania vacation period is only about a week, it would be necessary for the team to get back to college the first week in April. Eight players will be taken along with Manager G. E. Strickland '21 and Head Coach E. J. McNichol in charge.

**MORE POWER TO THE FACULTIES**

NEW YORK, New York.—More power is given to college facilities in the administrative affairs of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in recommendations made public recently by the executive and advisory committees.

One change proposed is the merger of the advisory and faculty committees with a combined membership of five instead of eight. Herefore the faculty committee has served merely in an advisory capacity with no voting power. Under the new plan three of the committee's members would be appointed by the institutions winning first, second and third places in the annual intercollegiate meets, and the other two would be appointed by the president of the association. These and other recommendations will be submitted to the plenary session of the association here on March 5.

Changes urged in the athletic program are the substitution of a three-mile run for the two-mile event, and the addition of the javelin and discus throws and a 440-yard hurdle race. Columbia University representatives declared that the new program should conform with the Olympic events, as the American committee depends largely upon colleges for material.

T. H. Taylor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology urged the holding of the cross-country race on some other date than an important football game. L. O. Hockaday, Princeton, recommended holding the contest on a standard course.

The meeting was attended by the complete personnel of the executive committee and the advisory committee. The executive committee is composed of C. C. Bailey, Cornell, president; S. J. Croley, New York University, treasurer; T. O. D. Fitzgerald, Columbia University, secretary; A. J. H. Magrath, New York University, graduate secretary-treasurer; W. B. Marshall; Yale; J. H. Lane, Dartmouth; I. O. Hockaday, Princeton; W. L. Seidel, Pennsylvania; T. M. Taylor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Davis Merwin, Harvard. The advisory committee includes T. Kirby, Columbia University, chairman; Thornton Gerrish, Harvard, and R. C. Fenner, Pennsylvania. The faculty committee includes F. A.



# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## MODERN MUSICAL EXTREMISTS

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The English musical papers have for weeks been full of a rather undulating controversy on the value of the new music of Russia, France, and Italy, and its English imitators, Lord Berners, Eugene Goossens, and Eric Fogg. Igor Stravinsky and his music set the ball of disputation rolling last summer when his extraordinary chamber music was performed, prefaced by an address of Mr. Ansermet. One may have the warmest admiration for the Stravinsky of "The Fire Bird" and of "Petrushka" and yet think some of his later works trivial in matter and taken in manner. But his out-and-out admirers reserve all their admiration for his later compositions and make the places for string quartet, which lovers of chamber music looked upon as a musical joke, appear as the evangel of a new and beautiful art. As one of them points out, "Here Stravinsky breaks finally with the academic theories of instrumental writing. The old forms are entirely scrapped; with all their conventions: the stereotyped procedure of thematic development is replaced by a broad tonal design based on sound-color qualities." Good-by, Beethoven!

Lord Berner's "Poissons d'or" and Mr. Eric Fogg's ballet "The Golden Butterfly" are derivatives of the same stock and it is noteworthy that nearly all the compositions of the ultra-modern school are concerned with the most sly and trifling themes, like butterflies and goldfish, birds and the domestic cat. This in itself may be pardonable in a new art form which has only reached the experimental stage; but it does not justify its adherents in pouring contempt upon the masters who have sung of weightier themes.

One of the chief protagonists in this controversy, writing in The Chesterian and the Musical Standard, has confessed that to himself most of the great masters of music are utterly dull, and their works meaningless. He draws a touching picture of his own misery in rushing from concert to concert in the hope of slaking his musical thirst at some refreshing spring; of escaping the boredom of Händel and Brahms, only to be depressed by Beethoven. Wagner and Elgar also fall under the lash: Elgar to him is "vulgar and banal"; Brahms' first piano concerto "intolerably dull" and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony "hombastic."

Some one has pleaded for more sanity in musical criticism, and there is great need of sanity in all art criticism, just as there is for all art work. Reformers are apt to be extremists. The young poet may aim at symbolical effects and reduce his words, in the desire to avoid redundancy, to the point of nonsense. The cubist painter has shown how an effective scene may be reduced to the level of a pictorial puzzle. In the same way the musical innovator may discard symmetry until there is neither form nor meaning left in his work. It is no use bothering about theories in art. There must be development and progress; but it should be development upon intelligent lines and progress based upon consistent ideals. Neither is it any use to sneer at "the old unimaginative symmetry of theme-repetition and response" when every one knows the great effects that have been produced by this classic method.

"Sound color quantities" are quite legitimate if and when they can be used with artistic effect to produce an artistic end; but in many of the later works of Stravinsky they are merely detached splashes of color, not beautiful in themselves and lacking any connected coherence with what comes before or follows after. Comprehension may lead, and does often lead to the discovery of new chords of original modulation, which in course of time win general acceptance; but, on the other hand, it may equally well lead to fruitlessness. There should at least be a perceptible logic in the musical development and something of the nature of harmonic progression. It is not enough to talk of the "juxtaposition of touch values," that may not have any intelligible relationship to one another. In "Trois Histories pour Enfants" Stravinsky as in some other of these later works, avoids all harmonic progression by the childishly simple device of the meaningless repetition of a four-note figure 86 times in succession.

It is this kind of thing, rather than the color and atmosphere of Ravel and Milpierro—which are legitimate and understandable—that has caused Delius, the composer, to enter the lists and protest against the widespread cult of charlatanism and decadence. He abhors the popularity of the "Dada" movement in Paris and accuses its devotees of sneering at the great masters of the past with the object of attracting attention to the little masters of the present.

It is an unwholesome sign, when great men must be denied and great achievements scoffed at in order that the little ones may become conspicuous. According to some of these devotes Shakespeare is out of date and unreadable; for his musical counterpart, Bach and Beethoven are fossils. These giants were certainly not interested in "Mother Goose," or butterflies, or cats, or radish, but in gods and heroes and the sorrows and joys of life. To hold them up in reprobation because their methods were old-

fashioned is as preposterous as for a student of painting to make game of the draughtsmanship of Leonardo, or the coloring of Titian, or the modeling of Rembrandt.

Methods change as generation succeeds generation, but great art is never achieved by eccentricity. Methods and manners often degenerate into mannerism, and when that takes place they have a very short run before oblivion overtakes them. At the same time lovers of music must be on their guard against disparaging all the innovations of the new school. They have accomplished much which may prove of inestimable germinal value. The extravagance of many of their adherents in the press who sing out their weakest works for highest praise has been against a dispassionate judgment on the part of the musical moderates; that and their unreasonable prejudice against German music, past and present. That, indeed, is the strong bond of interest that binds together the new schools of France and England, of Russia and Italy. They fail to see that the compositions of Bach, or Beethoven, or Brahms, or Wagner, would swamp in human interest and importance the whole modern music of France or Russia or Italy collectively, and that these great countries have yet to make good as far as the art of music is concerned before they can stand beside Germany at all.

## CHICAGO OPERA COMPANY IN "NORMA"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Norma"—Libretto—Romani, music by Bellini; presented by the Chicago Opera Company, Mary Garden, general director, at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, with Gino Marinuzzi conducting; evening of January 24, 1921. The cast:

Norma ..... Lamont; Virgilio Lazzari; Adalgisa ..... Rosa Raisa; Clothilde ..... Phileine Falco; Flavio ..... Jose Mojica.

NEW YORK New York—Gabriella Besanzoni, contralto, who won first-class praise for her achievements at the Colon Theater in Buenos Aires, Argentina, two years ago, and who managed to drop to second rank when appearing last year with the Metropolitan Opera Company of this city, reassured herself as a performer of primary importance when she took part in the opening of the Chicago Opera Company's New York season at Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera House on the evening of January 24. She, singing the part of Adalgisa on this occasion in Bellini's "Norma," like Mme. Rossa Raisa, the soprano who sang the title part, gave conviction that applause and approval of South America ought to entitle anybody to entrance into opera in the United States. She made it evident that the people who live in the southern hemisphere are in no wise antipodal to those who live in the north, when the question of vocal art arises; and that standards of interpretation hold about the same with the public everywhere, whether July or January is the central month of its winter and the fullest month of its amusement calendar.

It is North America were so poor as to possess but one opera company, though it were the distinguished and indisputably excellent New York one, Mme. Besanzoni might have missed the complete recognition she deserved, being unfavorably and finally judged on a single year's showing. But again, were there but one opera establishment in the United States and the adjacent countries, and that the conservative Metropolitan of this city, such an artist as Mme. Raisa, Mme. Besanzoni's soprano associate in "Norma," might never have been called from her particular triumphs in Buenos Aires at all. For both these singers are of a new school. Their style is not that which is regarded here as traditionally correct. In fact, they are not the type of executants that put the principal emphasis upon style, in the strict meaning of that word wherein they contradict the theories of those singers who made New York famous among opera cities 25 years ago. Not style, forsooth, but tone is their glory. The medium of sound, to put the matter in a word, is the one in which they chiefly work. And sound, after all, must be accepted, even by the most ardent laudators of the childishly simple device of the meaningless repetition of a four-note figure.

The Scarborough (England) musical fête, which consisted of five concerts on four successive days, has been successfully inaugurated and it is expected to become an annual event. The Halle Orchestra and the Sheffield Choir formed the backbone of the enterprise, and Sir Henry Wood, Dr. Henry Coward, and the local Spa conductor, Mr. Alick Maclean, were responsible for the music performed. Among the artists engaged were Mischa Léon, Rosina Buckman and Arthur Catterall, and the music chosen had some exceptionally novel and interesting features. Mr. Maclean's one-act opera based upon Scott's "Quentin Durward," recently produced by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Newcastle and elsewhere, was performed in an abbreviated concert version and made an excellent impression. Unlike much modern music, it is remarkably tuneful, and is full of attractive numbers which captivate upon a first hearing. Three orchestral sketches by Howard Carr, portraying the life of "Three Heroes," was another of the novelties produced. At the Sunday concert Granville Bantock's choral symphony, "Vanity of Vanities," parts one and two, and Maclean's "Annunciation" were performed. The latter is a sort of prologue to "The Messiah" in subject, though not in workmanship, as it leans more to the oratorio method of Elgar than to that of Handel. On the whole the Scarborough fête was a great success.

CHICAGO OPERA TOUR  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Chicago Opera Company, Mary Garden, general director, after completing its season in New York City starts on a tour of eastern, southwestern and Pacific coast states which will last until May. From New York it goes to Baltimore, Maryland, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and to Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio. Thence it goes to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and to various places in Texas. Most of its visits will be for two or three days. The latter part of the itinerary includes San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, in each of which cities the visit will be for a week. The tour closes in Denver, Colorado, with a visit of four days. All the engagements are said to be guaranteed by civic organizations or by groups of sustainers in the various cities. The tour was arranged by the former business manager of the company, Herbert M. Johnson. The transportation arrangements are in the charge of E. K. Bixby.

The leading quartet of "Norma" was admirably filled out by Mr. Lamont as the tenor and Mr. Lazzari as the bass. But more important, possibly, than the work of the conductor, Mr. Marinuzzi, who distinguished himself by sensitive regard for the shifting rhythmic of the score and by judicious attention to the adjustment of tone-balance between voices and instruments. Some day, no doubt, Mr. Marinuzzi will take the seat of many gifted conductors do of quitting the opera house for the con-

cert platform. When he does, the orchestral organization that is first to bid for his services may prove itself fortunate.

## MUSIC NOTES

Ignaz Friedman, pianist, appeared with the National Symphony Orchestra, William Mengelberg, conductor, in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the afternoon of January 25, taking part as soloist in the Liszt piano concerto No. 1 in E flat. He proved to be more interesting as a player upon the solo instrument than as an interpreter of the composition which he had in hand. He performed in the grand manner of the old school virtuoso, producing a round and rich tone and regulating his volume carefully to the various shifts of orchestral sound. He treated the Liszt concerto as a piece for show, albeit tasteful and polished. On the program were Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon" and Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony in E minor, which Mr. Mengelberg conducted with much eloquence and in a generally smooth style. Once or twice, however, in the course of the performance of the symphony, he missed securing an impressive crescendo by losing hold of his players immediately upon working them up to a loud sonority, the effect resembling that of a rope let slip just before the load gets lifted to the desired point of rest. But notwithstanding mischances of this description now, and then, the National Symphony Orchestra is rapidly improving in responsiveness and flexibility under the new conductor's training, and what it falls short of doing at one concert it is quite sure of achieving at the next.

On the evening of January 25, Frederick Stock entered the lists as a champion of conservatism in the tournament of conductors which has been set going in New York City, appearing with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall. He emerged victorious. Both as an orchestral trainer and as an interpreter he proved himself one of the foremost men of the time. His orchestral choirs were disclosed as being perfectly balanced, one with another, and the voices within the choir as being delicately adjusted to one another in power and exquisitely blended in quality of tone. Nothing could better vouch for Mr. Stock's valor than his willingness to test himself with the third symphony of Brahms in F major. Without forcing an argument at any point, he really gave conviction that this is not a dreary work, but on the contrary a very cheerful one. He presented the Tchaikovsky fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," in a manner that made it a veritable study in descriptive music. He introduced to New York Bar's symphonic poem, "The Garden of Fand," another example of tone-painting, only more recent than the Tchaikovsky one, and he showed himself interested, in spite of his devotion to accredited masters, in modern efforts at orchestral expression. He filled out the generous measure of the evening with the "Death and Transfiguration" tone poem of Richard Strauss.

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## RHYTHMIC METHOD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The teaching of music, like other teaching, has advanced greatly in the last 20 years. The children who begin music according to the rhythmic method taught at the Incorporated London Academy of Music, have no technical drudgery to undergo, no tedious explanations and, above all, no learning by heart of terms and signs in musical notation, which, in themselves, have nothing to do with music. These terms and signs are taught only when the musical effects they denote have been repeatedly heard and appreciated by the pupils, so that they can recognize them without difficulty.

The rhythmic method teacher appeals first to that feeling for rhythm which is natural to every one. This is done by playing very simple tunes in two time with a well-marked first beat. Children thoroughly enjoy clapping or stamping at the "strong" notes, and must learn to do this with precision. This precision, it will be understood, is essential to success, as well as to enjoyment. The next step is to say "one" for all these strange notes, two, and later on three and four following naturally for the weak ones. In this way they gradually learn to distinguish at once between two, three and four time, and also of course between crotchets and minims. Different time-values are introduced by degrees into these tunes, to be found and pointed out by the pupil immediately upon working them up to a loud sonority, the effect resembling that of a rope let slip just before the load gets lifted to the desired point of rest. But notwithstanding mischances of this description now, and then, the National Symphony Orchestra is rapidly improving in responsiveness and flexibility under the new conductor's training, and what it falls short of doing at one concert it is quite sure of achieving at the next.

On the evening of January 25, Frederick Stock entered the lists as a champion of conservatism in the tournament of conductors which has been set going in New York City, appearing with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall. He emerged victorious. Both as an orchestral trainer and as an interpreter he proved himself one of the foremost men of the time. His orchestral choirs were disclosed as being perfectly balanced, one with another, and the voices within the choir as being delicately adjusted to one another in power and exquisitely blended in quality of tone. Nothing could better vouch for Mr. Stock's valor than his willingness to test himself with the third symphony of Brahms in F major. Without forcing an argument at any point, he really gave conviction that this is not a dreary work, but on the contrary a very cheerful one. He presented the Tchaikovsky fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," in a manner that made it a veritable study in descriptive music. He introduced to New York Bar's symphonic poem, "The Garden of Fand," another example of tone-painting, only more recent than the Tchaikovsky one, and he showed himself interested, in spite of his devotion to accredited masters, in modern efforts at orchestral expression. He filled out the generous measure of the evening with the "Death and Transfiguration" tone poem of Richard Strauss.

The Scarboroug (England) musical fete, which consisted of five concerts on four successive days, has been successfully inaugurated and it is expected to become an annual event. The Halle Orchestra and the Sheffield Choir formed the backbone of the enterprise, and Sir Henry Wood, Dr. Henry Coward, and the local Spa conductor, Mr. Alick Maclean, were responsible for the music performed. Among the artists engaged were Mischa Léon, Rosina Buckman and Arthur Catterall, and the music chosen had some exceptionally novel and interesting features. Mr. Maclean's one-act opera based upon Scott's "Quentin Durward," recently produced by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Newcastle and elsewhere, was performed in an abbreviated concert version and made an excellent impression. Unlike much modern music, it is remarkably tuneful, and is full of attractive numbers which captivate upon a first hearing. Three orchestral sketches by Howard Carr, portraying the life of "Three Heroes," was another of the novelties produced. At the Sunday concert Granville Bantock's choral symphony, "Vanity of Vanities," parts one and two, and Maclean's "Annunciation" were performed. The latter is a sort of prologue to "The Messiah" in subject, though not in workmanship, as it leans more to the oratorio method of Elgar than to that of Handel. On the whole the Scarborough fete was a great success.

CHICAGO OPERA TOUR  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Chicago Opera Company, Mary Garden, general director, after completing its season in New York City starts on a tour of eastern, southwestern and Pacific coast states which will last until May. From New York it goes to Baltimore, Maryland, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and to Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio. Thence it goes to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and to various places in Texas. Most of its visits will be for two or three days. The latter part of the itinerary includes San Francisco and Los Angeles, California, in each of which cities the visit will be for a week. The tour closes in Denver, Colorado, with a visit of four days. All the engagements are said to be guaranteed by civic organizations or by groups of sustainers in the various cities. The tour was arranged by the former business manager of the company, Herbert M. Johnson. The transportation arrangements are in the charge of E. K. Bixby.

The leading quartet of "Norma" was admirably filled out by Mr. Lamont as the tenor and Mr. Lazzari as the bass. But more important, possibly, than the work of the conductor, Mr. Marinuzzi, who distinguished himself by sensitive regard for the shifting rhythmic of the score and by judicious attention to the adjustment of tone-balance between voices and instruments. Some day, no doubt, Mr. Marinuzzi will take the seat of many gifted conductors do of quitting the opera house for the con-

cert platform. When he does, the orchestral organization that is first to bid for his services may prove itself fortunate.

I have been associated with this publication since its beginning," he said. "However, from 1915 to 1919, the difficulties produced by the war, the impossibility of keeping up a regular artistic exchange, the recent foundation of the London house of J. & W. Chester itself (1915), the interest in music thrust into the background owing to the more urgent pre-occupations of the war, all this had made of the Chesterian, as its subtitle then indicated, a 'guide to the publications of the house of J. & W. Chester.'

In 1916, Mr. Jean-Aubry was sent to England by the French Government, and he thus came into closer contact with the different English publications devoted to artistic matters. The Chesterian more particularly attracted his attention, and he soon came to an arrangement with its proprietors whereby the scope of this publication was gradually enlarged until the day on which it was ready to blossom into a real musical magazine. This happened in September, 1919, when Mr. Jean-Aubry was officially appointed editor of the Chesterian.

In various musical circles, used to more voluminous publications, exception was at first taken to the size of the Chesterian, which is very small; but it seemed particularly attractive to Mr. Jean-Aubry, because it reproduced more or less the gazettes of the eighteenth century, the distribution of which did so much toward circulating ideas, and, as Mr. Jean-Aubry remarked to his visitor, there are so many products and artists who, in these days of advertisement, strive to be the biggest in the world." That the Chesterian prefers to be on the contrary, "the smallest musical magazine in the world." Its size is, in fact, suitable for the pocket and for being passed from hand to hand. At the same time, its carefully chosen typography and the somewhat archaic elegance of its best and simple cover immediately attract attention.

The care of Mr. G. Jean-Aubry in taking over the editorship of the Chesterian has been to make of it a musical magazine that is alive and that appeals not only to the specialists, but even in a greater degree to that important section of the musical public who may be called the amateurs, and who are fond of music much more for the new and always renewable pleasure it affords, than for the sake of technical matters or its merely theoretical satisfaction.

To that end Mr. Jean-Aubry has in view three main directing ideas: to keep his readers in contact with the various centers of the musical world where new works are produced; to keep musical questions in perpetual contact with the other arts; to avoid everything that had no truly artistic interest. The index to the first year, which has just been issued, clearly shows the tendencies of the Chesterian and how the editor has divided its main line.

In each number of the Chesterian appears the portrait of a contemporary composer. This is, of course, a feature of most other musical papers, but the originality of the Chesterian lies in the fact that it usually deals with composers whose reputation is still a matter of dispute, and that generally these sketches of composers emanate from the pen of another composer. Thus, during the course of its first year, the Chesterian has published an essay on Lord Berners by Eugene Goossens, who in his turn has been dealt with by Cyril Scott, an article on Manuel de Falla by Joaquin Turina, a study of Charles Martin Loewy by Carl Engel, and others on Arnold Bax and Gustav Holst.

This year the Chesterian will publish an essay on Maurice Ravel by one of the most original young French composers. Louis Durey, and an article by Maurice Ravel on Arnold Schönberg. Mr. Leigh Henry will speak about Béla Bartók, the young Hungarian master, while Mario Castelnovo Tedesco, the youngest among the renowned Italian composers, has just written on Ildebrando Pizzetti, one of the masters of the new Italian school. But this is not, as some critics will have it, the work of mere popular admiration. Mr. Jean-Aubry thinks himself justified in his opinion that there is particular interest in knowing how a composer of marked individuality expresses his understanding of another composer whom he appreciates. Likes, or dislikes, or admiration, there is more to be learned from such spontaneous appreciation than from a possibly more just, but often colder and more impersonal, study by an ordinary critic.

In last year's volume are to be

## THEATRICAL

BOSTON

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## THE HOME FORUM

## High on the Downs So Bare

High on the downs so bare,  
Where thou dost love to climb,  
Pink Thrift and Milkwort are,  
Lotus and scented Thyme;

And in the shady lanes  
Bald Arum's hood of green,  
Heath Robert, Violet,  
Starwort and Celandine;

And by the dusty road  
Bedstraw and Mullen tall,  
With red Valerian  
And Toadflax on the wall.

Yarrow and Chicory,  
That hath for hue no like,  
Silence and Mallow mild  
And Agrimony's spike.

Blue-eyed Veronicas  
And grey-faced Scabious,  
And downy Silverweed  
And striped Convolvulus:

—Robert Bridges.

## A Prospector

"Along about the middle of that century [nineteenth] an old prospector with four burros descended the Basin Trail and went into camp just below us. Towards evening he sauntered in," Stewart Edward White tells us in "The Mountains."

"I sincerely wish I could sketch this man for you just as he came down through the fire-lit trees. He was about six feet tall, very leanly built, with a weather-beaten face of mahogany on which was superimposed a sweeping mustache and beetling eyebrows. These had originally been brown, but the sun had bleached them almost white in remarkable contrast to his complexion. Eyes keen as sunlight twinkled far down beneath the shadow of the brows and a floppy old sombrero hat. The usual flannel shirt, waistcoat, mountain-boots, and six-shooter completed the outfit."

"Howdy, boys," said he, and dropped to the fire-side.

"We all greeted him, but gradually the talk fell to him and Wes. It was commonplace talk enough from one point of view; taken in essence it was merely like the inquiry and answer of the civilized man as to another's itinerary—"Did you visit Florence? Berlin? St. Petersburg?"—and then the comparing of impressions. Only here again that old familiar magic of unfamiliar names threw its glamour over the terms sententious.

"Over beyond the Piute Monument," the old prospector explained, "down through the Inyo Range, a little north of Death Valley."

"Back in seventy-eight when I was up in Bay Horse Cañon over by Lost River."

"Was you ever over in th' Panamint

Mountains?"—North of th' Telescope Range?

That was all there was to it. Yet somehow in the aggregate that catalogue of names gradually established in the minds of us two who listened as impression of long years, of wide wilderness, of wandering far over the face of the earth.



Lafayette National Park, Mt. Desert Island, Maine

## Lafayette National Park

The Lafayette National Park on the island of Mount Desert, about a mile south of Bar Harbor, is the first National Monument created east of the Mississippi River and is the only one of the parks bordering on the sea.

In 1916, through the generosity and patriotism of the owners, lands to the extent of five thousand acres were donated to the government. On July the eighth of that year, by proclamation of President Wilson, the tract was created the Sieur de Monts National Monument. This area included four lakes and ten mountains, since that time the gift has been increased and now comprises about ten thousand acres. In February, 1919, the name was changed by act of Congress to Lafayette National Park.

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"So long," we responded heartily. "Be good to yourself!"

"He plunged into the river without hesitation, emerged dripping on the other side, and disappeared in the brush. From time to time during the rest of the morning we heard the intermittent tinkling of his bell-animal looked mineralized. Didn't know but what he'd take a look at her."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### National Lunacy

FRAU CLARA ZETKIN, deputy to the Reichstag and Bolshevik comrade, has set the attractions of Soviet existence in one sentence, perfect in its simplicity. The new Russia is a country "where nobody cares what one wears and children are no trouble because the state is playing nurse." The last words explain, with unexampled directness, the exact point to which the present circuit of medical interference by the state is leading. At first sight there might appear to be no connection at all between a ministry of health in America or England and a Bolshevik social enactment in Russia. Yet the two are as closely related as the Gemini twins, and anybody who will study the relationship without bias will have no difficulty in discovering the connection.

All legislation is an interference with the freedom of the individual. Therefore legislation can only be justified on the ground that it is for the unquestionable advantage of humanity. The framers of the Ideal Republics have all recognized this, and from Plato down to Mr. Butler have made the good of the world the excuse for their dreams. The legislators of civilized states have followed the same course. When theft became a national danger, the state immediately enacted laws in restraint of what it termed the criminal instinct which suggested it. All deeds of violence have been dealt with in the same way, and so when it was recognized that the drunkard had become a real danger to humanity, and that his drunkenness was the father to the large majority of the crimes daily perpetrated, certain nations began to place restrictions upon his right to drink, with the result that the United States eventually went the full length of restriction in its prohibition law.

So far, most people will agree that the authority of the state was not being overstrained. Theft, murder, assault, and all the criminal instincts arising from drink are admittedly evil in its most naked form. But when civilization turned to the question of education, the difference was felt to be immense. It would be difficult, probably, to find any person who would today object to compulsory education. At the same time, compulsory education, when it was first promoted, was felt to be the thin end of a wedge capable of being driven into public liberties, with disastrous results. Obviously, the future happiness of the race demanded the utmost circumspection in increasing the powers of the state in this respect. One class, however, of the community saw an opening for its nostrums in this. If it were right, the medical profession plausibly argued, to force children to go to school for the sake of education, much more was it right to inspect them medically in order to make sure that the condition of their health was such as to enable them to pursue their studies to the highest point of efficiency. In this way a determined attack was made upon public liberty, in a manner which threw the public off its guard and enticed it, for emotional reasons, to transfer the duty of safeguarding the health of the children from their parents to the state. The popular view, as has been said, was extended by an appeal to the emotions of the public to protect the children. The medical aspect of the case was by no means so superficial. For the first time the demand had been put forward that children should be regarded, not from the standpoint of the family; but from the standpoint of the state, not with the affection of their parents, but as national assets. In plain, unvarnished English, the view of the plantation and of the stockyard, carefully coated with sugar in the name of health and charity, was advanced without a suspicion, from the great unthinking public, of what was at stake.

Now it does not require that a man shall be a Hebrew prophet in order to see exactly where such legislation is tending. Already the demand is being made for the compulsory medical treatment of all children. What follows is logically inevitable. It becomes not only the duty of the state, but the right of the state, to assume the care and education of children, and so the blissful idea of the Bolshevik state is reached, where "children are no trouble because the state is playing nurse." In other words, all the emotion which is being expended on the family is to evaporate in the elimination of children as makers of trouble, and the old gibe of the ultimate effect of bureaucracy in the German state, which was so common before the war, is to be accepted as a desirable sociological ideal, namely that, the child having taken the trouble to be born, the rest may be intrusted to the state. Therefore is Mr. Chesterton entirely right when he declares, "If you have no fundamental conception of the rights of men to their souls and bodies, there is literally no limit to which this process may go." A couple of decades ago Mr. Bernard Shaw anticipated Mr. Chesterton in the campaign which he is at present waging. Mankind, he pointed out, had only escaped from the control of what it termed its soul by ecclesiastics, after centuries of persecution and religious wars, in order to hand over its body to the medical fraternity. And he hazarded a doubt as to whether the fight with medicine might not prove even more severe than that with theology. The days when you could alarm man about his future life have departed. The world, Mr. Noyes insists, is losing its religion. It would be nearer the truth to say that the world is very much in doubt about its theology, which is quite a different thing. With the help of Dr. Farrar and the whole body of what is called Latitudinarianism, it has rescued itself from its fear of a material hell. But the very materialistic arguments it used for that purpose have tended to overwhelm it with a terrible fear for its body. As a result, the Torquemadas of the present day are not familiar with the Holy Office, but gentlemen with medical degrees, whilst the auto-da-fé in the market place has given place to the operating table in the hospital. When the terror of the auto-da-fé was at its worst, men and women scarcely dared breathe their religious opinions to their wives or husbands, lest somehow the Inquisition should become aware of them, and the familiars appear at their

doors. If medical tyranny goes much further than it has recently done in England, in the claim to examine secret diseases, men and women will become as reticent on the subject of their health as they once were on the subject of their theology. Therefore is Mr. Chesterton by no means exaggerating when he declares, "I am quite sure that if the present process of state health control goes on, it will end in making the whole community nothing more than a lunatic asylum." It may easily do far worse than this, it may claim the right to interfere, as the author of one of the Ideal Republics did, with the right of the world to marry whom it would. The theory of the stockyard will be carried to its ultimate and logical conclusion.

### The Austrian Danger

THERE can be no question that the situation in Austria is very grave. The cry of "Wolf!" has been heard so often in Europe, in recent years, that the world as a whole has ceased to pay much heed to it, but, as far as Austria today is concerned, there is indeed occasion more than enough for the alarm. "The gravity of the Austrian financial and economic situation," declared Sir George Paish, the well-known financial authority, a few days ago, "is such that unless help is forthcoming very soon the Austrian Government must give up the task, and throw the burden upon the Reparations Commission." The fact is that, for months past, the finances of Austria have been in an entirely chaotic condition. Whatever attempts have been made to retrieve the situation, and there is every reason to suppose that the most earnest attempts have been made, have failed, and Austria, today, is simply living from hand to mouth, with liabilities so huge in comparison with assets or means of securing assets as to render any attempt at adjustment almost ludicrous.

Several weeks ago, Dr. Ferdinand Grimm, Austrian Minister of Finance, in a statement to the National Assembly, put the deficit at 25,000,000,000 kronen, or double the amount he had budgeted for. The Treasury, he said, was practically without funds, having only sufficient money to meet immediate expenses, and the country was taxed to the utmost limit. That was in the early part of last December; since then, the situation has become very much worse. As far as securing cash or credit, or providing food for the people, is concerned, the government is impotent. The deficit steadily grows greater, the krome is worth only one-hundredth part of its former value, and the country is flooded with worthless paper money.

In these circumstances it is particularly welcome to find that the Conference of the Allied Supreme Council, in Paris, has given precedence to the Austrian situation before all other business. A commission has been formed to deal with the matter in the most expeditious manner possible, and has undertaken to produce a definite plan within the next few days. Nothing ought to be allowed to prevent the accomplishment of this purpose. Europe, and not only Europe but the rest of the world, cannot afford to let Austria collapse, for Austria could not collapse alone. New maps drawn in Paris or anywhere else do not, at once, upset the customs of decades and centuries. Before the war, the Austrian banking system was the foundation of the trade in the Balkans, whilst the streams of trade and commerce flowed back and forth between German-Austria and what is now the Tzeccho-Slovak Republic. If Austria collapses, Tzeccho-Slovakia cannot escape unscathed, and it is the same with practically all the surrounding countries. All roads in this part of Europe have, for centuries, led to Vienna. They cannot be diverted overnight. Sir George Paish, indeed, insists that it would be worth hundreds of millions of pounds to the world to save the capital town of Austria, and still more to insure a disposal of Great Britain's and America's surplus goods by sale to Austria. The trading activity resulting from an international loan would, in his opinion, be well worth while even if there were no certainty that Austria would ever be able to repay the loan. "Governments," he said, "have failed to realize that what hurts the whole world affects the individual state, and anything detrimental to one state must react upon the world at large."

No doubt the difficulties in the way of helping Austria are very great. First and last, it is a question of money, and there probably never was a moment in the history of Great Britain and of France when it was more difficult for them to find money. The question is, however, in the most pressing sense of the word, an international one. And the issue really before the world, at the present moment, is not, Can we afford to help Austria? but, Can we afford to face the consequence of not helping her?

This, moreover, is only to view the matter from the purely financial standpoint. The collapse of Austria would have a serious effect upon trade and industry throughout the world, but its political effect would be even more serious. Those in close touch with the situation recognize that the collapse of the Austrian Government would mean one of three things: an attempt on the part of the Austrian provinces to join Germany; a partition of the Austrian provinces amongst the adjoining states, not excluding Germany, or a Communist or Bolshevik reign of terror. Indications are not lacking that the third of these alternatives is most capable of realization. Sir William Goode, the British member of the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission, is of the opinion that if the Allies can hold out no prospect of means for continued existence to Austria, a communistic outbreak will occur in the country quite beyond the control of any moderate authority that might be left. It is common knowledge that the Bolsheviks have made elaborate preparations to utilize Vienna as a center of activity and propaganda, having high hopes that, with the great city on the banks of the Danube as their headquarters, they will have no difficulty in spreading Bolshevism throughout the whole of Southern Europe.

Of the other two alternatives, union with Germany might, no doubt, afford a solution, as far as Austria herself was concerned, but it is today extremely doubtful if Germany would be willing to assume responsibility for rehabilitating, let alone feeding, a derelict country. As to partition amongst the surrounding states, no one who

knows anything about the national animosities in this part of Europe could regard such a development as anything short of disastrous. With the Hungarians, the Tzeccho-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, and the Italians each demanding a share of Austria, the prospect of preserving the peace in Central Europe would be slight indeed. Austria, in other words, must be saved at all costs.

### The Chemists and the Old Master

MORE and more the chemist becomes the arbiter of men's destinies. Like the drops of rain, he makes himself felt by the just and the unjust. No wonder then that he grows restive when he finds himself confused with the mixer of drugs and vendor of soaps, who puts titanic bottles of colored waters in the window of his London shop, in order, apparently, that their glories by day and the gleam of their reflections on the wet pavements by night may be as a peace offering to the exponents of natural science. Nor does your chemist's pursuit of art stop here. He is apt to put a "y" in his name, and paint it over his door as Chemist, just as the modern tea-shop persuades itself that it is evolving the atmosphere of the eighteenth century by the substitution of a simple "ye" for "the," and the addition of an "e" to old, as thus, "Ye Olde English Tea-Shop." Your true chemist, however, must not be confounded with the retailer of tooth-brushes and hot water bags, he is the man whom the great war knew as the inventor of poison-gases and high explosives; and now, peace being restored, he proposes to rout the piratical hordes who produce old masters with the same ingenuity with which their brother craftsmen fashion Tudor chests or Chippendale sideboards.

It is a great game, this making of old masters; an art in itself, albeit a misapplied one. It has flourished for centuries as, indeed, has that of its converse, the ignorant employment of mere sign-painters to improve masterpieces. Sir Hugh Lane, wandering through a London auction room, was caught by the eyes of a Romney peering out of the daubing of a sign-painter. He bid for the eyes, and becoming their owner, for a mere trifle, spent weeks in rubbing down the sign-painter until he laid bare the Romney. Later he unearthed the story too. How a certain lady, wishing to retain the beaujolais of a toast of Mr. Pitt's day when Lord Liverpool or another was prime minister, had hired the sign-painter to bring her hair-dressing and gown to date, without interfering with the eyes. Vanity of vanities, says the Preacher, all is vanity and vexation of spirit.

The vexation of spirit, however, is incurred rather by the pirate, who sets about the dubious business of gratifying the vanity of the rich collector who will join in the purchase of more old masters than there are in the world. It is to the aid of this collector that the chemist proposes to come by deciding, with the assistance of X-rays, whether the pigments of his Raphaels be of the sixteenth century or were ground when Victoria was queen. Frankly, however, one does not feel sure whether the chemist will thus become a prophet honored in his own country. The dealer will look upon him as the destroyer of trade, the owner will hurriedly withdraw the masterpiece from under the rays, whilst the would-be purchaser will feel deprived of his gallery while his money lies in the bank. As a matter of fact, the chemist, as an ally to the canvas manufacturer and paper-maker, is an enemy whom the pirate may well dread, he may even prove his Stephen Decatur or his Lord Exmouth. For the expert he cares nothing at all; he is just as likely to prove his friend as his foe. But here is an additional arrow for the bow of Ruskin, who once said, I will tell you whether a picture be good or bad, but if you wish to know whether or no it be genuine go to a canvas-maker.

Your pirate, if he is a Captain Morgan or a François L'Olonois, cares little for the expert whom he knows lives half his time guessing, but the canvas-maker and the paper watermark are another thing, and the chemist may easily prove the proverbial last straw upon his industrious back.

For industrious he is. He knows the world's galleries much better than any Sir Joseph Crowe or Signor Cavalcaselle; and takes a St. John out of the Pitti, and a St. Peter out of the Metropolitan, and works them up with a "donor" from Dresden, and a background from the Louvre, until the expert's heart fails within him, and he feels for the hand of the canvas-maker. The expert fights with his brains, you can out-face him with banter and irony. But the canvas manufacturer and the paper-maker are armed with trade registers, against which banter is blunted and irony loses its force. And now comes the chemist with his X-rays. Peradventure he may deliver the final blow to the piratical painter, and bring about what Mr. Esquemeling, the Herodotus of the Buccaneers of the Main, would no doubt have termed "his unfortunate end."

### Management of Opera

MISS MARY GARDEN, who is at the head of the Chicago Opera Company, having been duly elected to office by the Board of Directors and intrusted with full powers of control, has been fitting herself throughout her career, as people are aware who have any acquaintance with her, to deal with questions of administration. In the years during which she was establishing herself as one of the foremost of opera actresses, she is known to have meditated upon the larger problems of management as well as upon the particular and personal ones of interpretation, and to have had views of her own on how a theater ought to be carried on no less than on how a heroine of Massenet, Charpentier, or Debussy ought to be impersonated.

Strictly speaking, the new directress takes up Chicago opera affairs where Cleofonte Campanini laid them down last spring; for the period since then, in which the business manager has been in charge, can hardly be regarded as anything but an interregnum. That the company was to run this season, chiefly upon plans inherited from Mr. Campanini was clear from announcements given out last fall, when the business manager returned from a trip to Europe with his portmanteau; as far as plans for the production of new operas were concerned, admittedly all but empty. So when Miss Garden recently took hold, she

found things moving, if the expression may be used, to a standstill.

Now Miss Garden may be expected to carry the second half-season, which comprises an extended visit to New York and a tour of eastern and western states, to a brilliant conclusion on her own popularity. She can scarcely be said, however, to begin the real labors of her office until she makes that summer trip to Europe which every American manager has to make. For in Europe, where opera principally originates, she will restock her repertory and recruit her artistic forces. The test of her strength, therefore, will consist not so much in her keeping her men and women contentedly singing and the public enthusiastically applauding for the next few weeks, as in getting what she wants from the musical agents and publishers of France and Italy, and possibly of other European countries, in the weeks that follow.

There are those who find cause for gratification in the Chicago company being led by a woman. Doubtless the idea of a directress of opera is more plausible than that of a directress of drama, inasmuch as opera, in the United States at least, is patronized by women more than by men. Opera management is probably as suitable a feminine career as concert management, and American women have distinguished themselves in that field. A woman should, perhaps, be expected to control one or two matters in opera that no man seems yet to have coped with to any purpose. For one thing, Miss Garden may be able to check the ticket speculator, who is understood to have taken advantage even of the reclaim which her new position gives her. "Come across the street," a representative of his trade is lately reported to have whispered to some one at the theater door who gave up trying to buy locations for a certain performance from the box office. The story is that across the street the invited person went, and into a laundry, where a curtain was drawn and a drawer pulled out. When, behold! Plenty of tickets, among them some very poor ones which the speculator is declared to have been willing to let go for a little below what the best are officially offered at. After Miss Garden has disposed of ticket speculation, she will have another opportunity for reform, which men who manage opera have missed, in putting a stop to the paid applause of that organization, if organization is not too dignified a word, known as the claque.

### Editorial Notes

Now that Fiume is done with, there remains Danzig. The "Free City's" place in international politics is even larger than that of the Adriatic city's, and watchfulness on the part of Poland and the Allies against intrigue is still necessary if the place is to be saved as an outlet and inlet for Polish trade. There is no doubt that it had become a thoroughly German city, but it is equally certain that it is essential to Poland's success. The analogy with Fiume is that the latter is a thoroughly Italian city, but it is also a needed outlet for another nation.

AND so the Washington Inn, the hostel for American and British officers, is closed, and the garden of St. James' Square will go back to its ordinary occupation of horticulture. There may be a few regrets and there may be a few approvals, but there will always remain a fragrance of the flower of remembrance, because in the very center of London there was a cozy informal little building where all that was best was put at the disposal of friends and brothers from over the sea. If the women secured a more noble vantage ground in the ducal palace opposite, in the corner of the Square, it was because the Duchess of Norfolk had the care of the mothers and sisters of the soldier men at heart, and for their sakes gave up her palatial house as their club, but the wooden hut in the garden will recall equally the welcome and appreciation of English men and women for their allies and kinsfolk who stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the time of great need.

WHEN an entire legislative body of a State, together with the Governor, makes a tour of four other states, purely for the promotion of education, with all expenses paid by business men of the State at the suggestion of one of the legislators, as was recently the case with Arkansas, the people of that State may well expect intelligent support of their schools. It was felt that it would help the members of the Legislature to decide what it would be best to do for Arkansas' agriculture, the State Agricultural College, Experiment Station, and Extension Department, and the four district agricultural schools, to visit and study the agricultural colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Missouri, and then to visit and study their own. It was, quite properly, understood that the payment of expenses placed no obligation on the members of the Legislature accepting it, and that no legislation of any kind should be suggested to them.

NOWADAYS it is not uncommon to find some one, familiar with South American countries, declaring that the Panama Canal "made" this or that country or city of the west coast. That is what Frederick W. Godding, the United States Consul-General at Guayaquil, said not long ago about Ecuador. Before the opening of the canal, everything in Ecuador cost tremendous prices because the Ecuadorians had to bring their goods from North America or Europe round the Horn. But the canal, in the words of the Consul-General, "has made the country." Ecuador can now do business with the outside world. If this sort of thing is the result of opening a canal through Panama, one wonders just what countries are now waiting to be "made" by the opening of a canal through Nicaragua.

SIR HUGH ALLÈN, principal of the Royal College of Music, in London, sets a high standard for the teachers of music. Among his requirements he includes not only the patience of Job and the courage of a lion, but the mind of a seer, the hand of a magician, the persuasiveness of an Orpheus, the eye of a hawk, the ear of a terrier, the optimism of Micawber, the physique of Hercules, the delicacy of a dragon fly, and the diplomacy of an archangel. All that one can say is, "And the next article, please?"